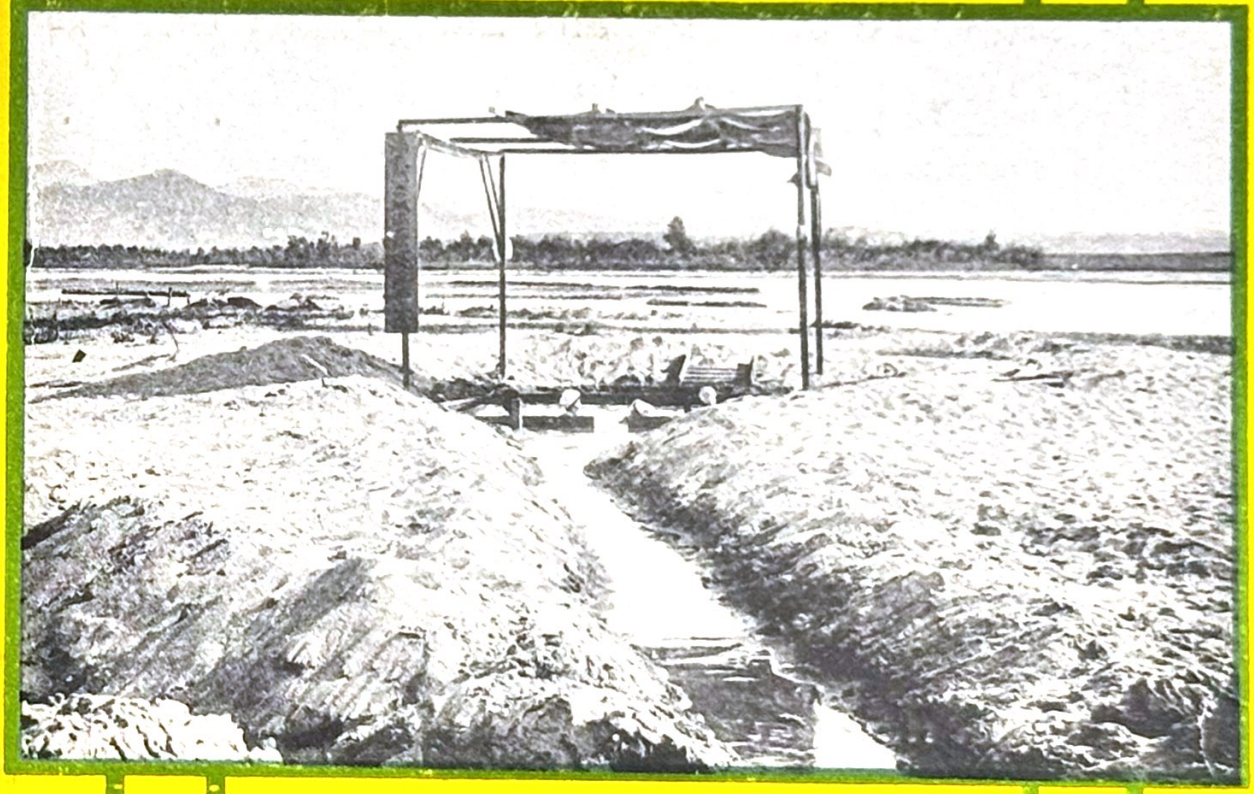
Hot Springs in Manchuria



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South Manchuria Railway

Shortest, Quickest, and Cheapest Route between the Far East and Europe.

in connection with

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Fusan-Shimonoseki Channel Steamers of I. J. G. Rys.,
Peking-Mukden Line of G. G. Rys.,

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On Chosen (Korean) Line:
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Ticket Agents.

All the Offices Throughout the World of

The International Sleeping Car Co.,
Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son,
The Nordisk Resebureau, and
The Japan Tourist Bureau.

South Manchuria Railway Co.,

Head Office, Dairen.

Tel. Add.; **"Mantetsu."** Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

HOT SPRINGS
IN
MANCHURIA

FINE HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS
AMIDST MAGNIFICIENT SCENERY

WITH MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Nihon Kotsu Kosha. Dairen Branch

JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU

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1919

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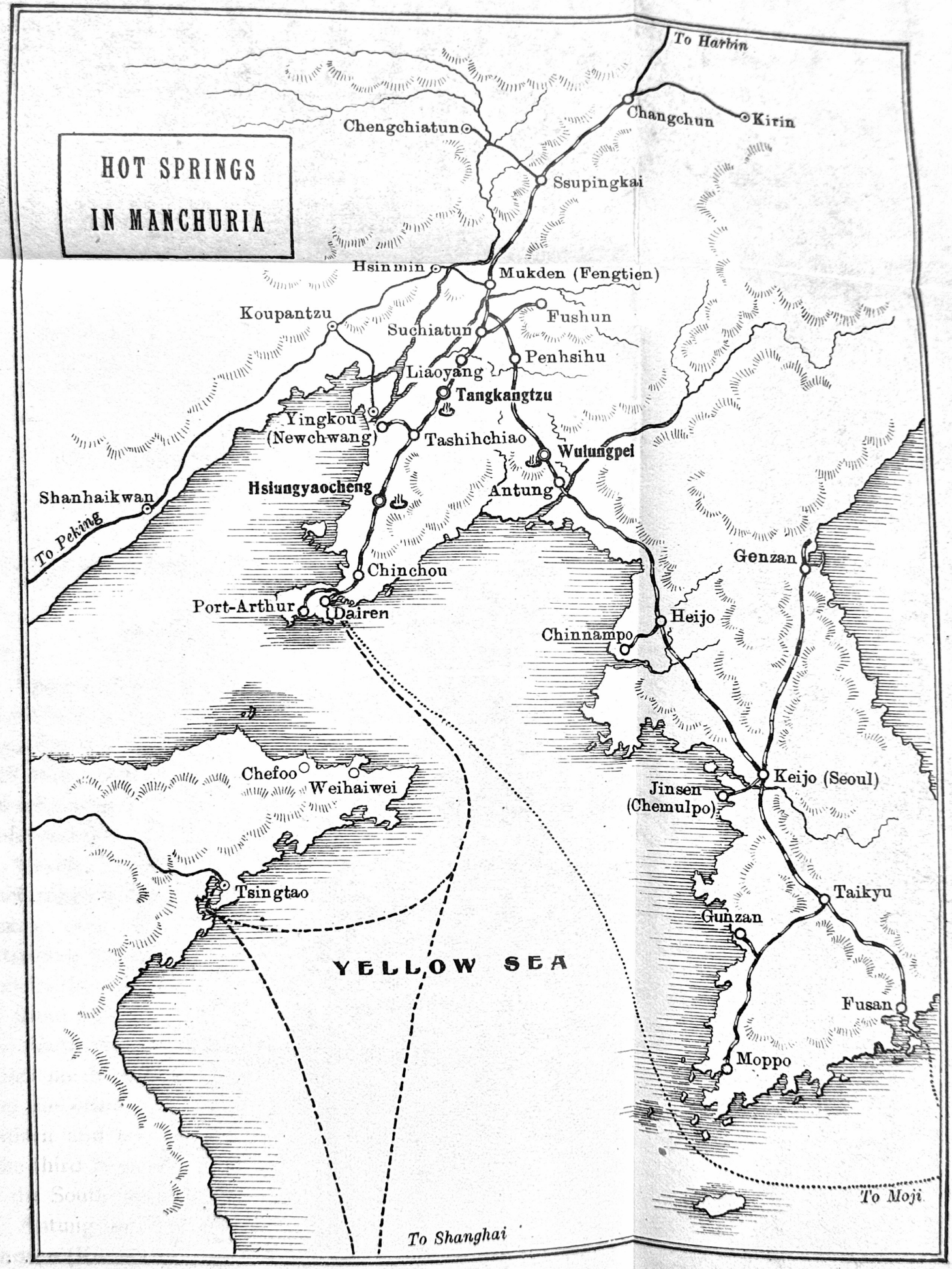
HOT SPRINGS
IN MANCHURIA
To Harbin
Changchun
Kirin
Chengchiatun
Ssupingkai
Hsinmin
Mukden (Fengtien)
Koupantzu
Fushun
Suchiatun
Penhsihu
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(Newchwang)
Tashihchiao
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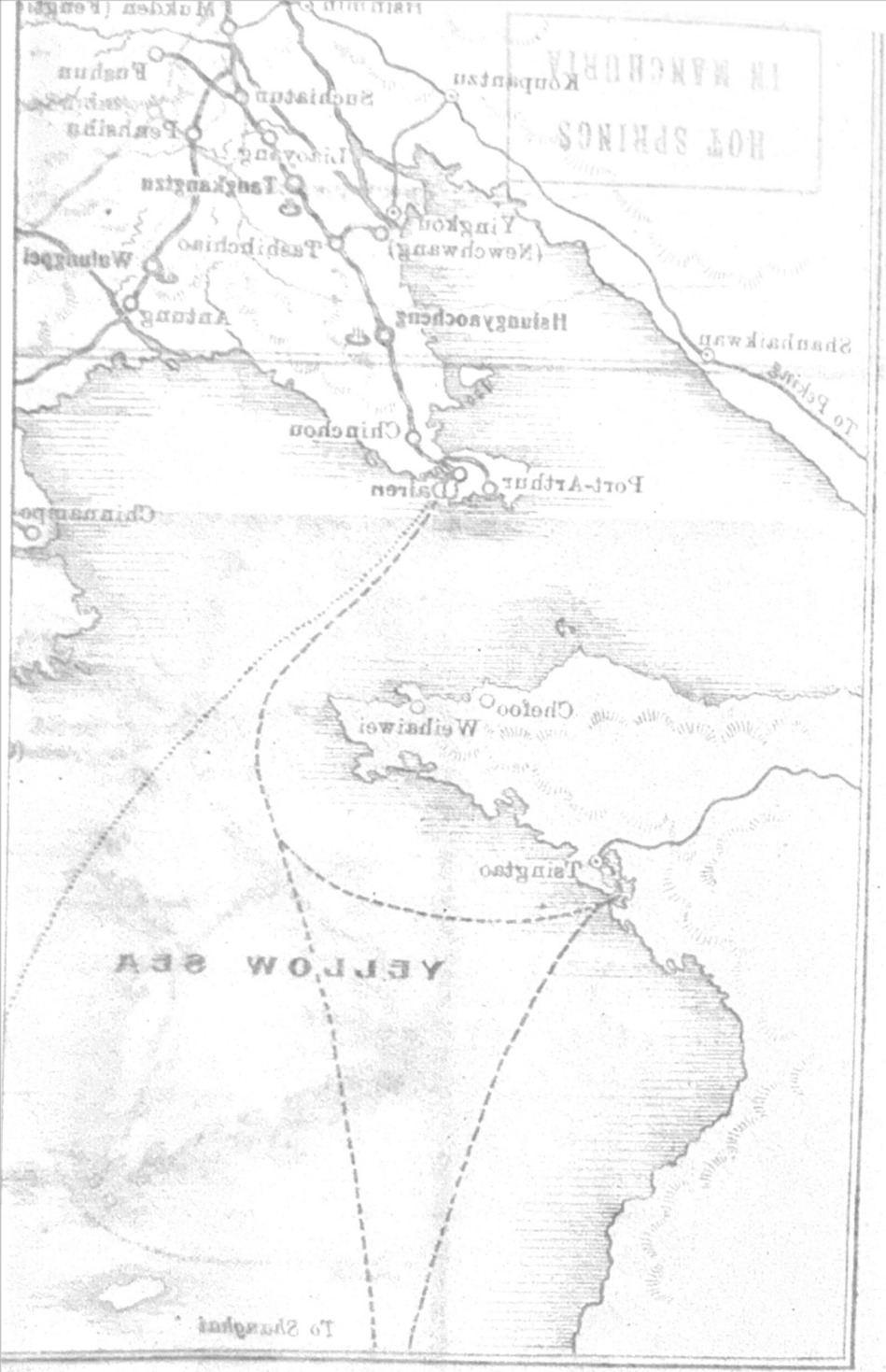
To Peking
Chinchou
Genzan
Port-Arthur
Dairen
Heijo
Chinnampo
Chefoo
Weihaiwei
Keijo (Seoul)
Jinsen
(Chemulpo)
Tsingtao
Taikyu
Gunzan
YELLOW SEA
Fusan
Moppo
To Moji
To Shanghai



HOT SPRINGS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.

Fine Health and Holidy Resorts amidst Magnificient Scenery.

Specially Attractive for Summer Tourists.

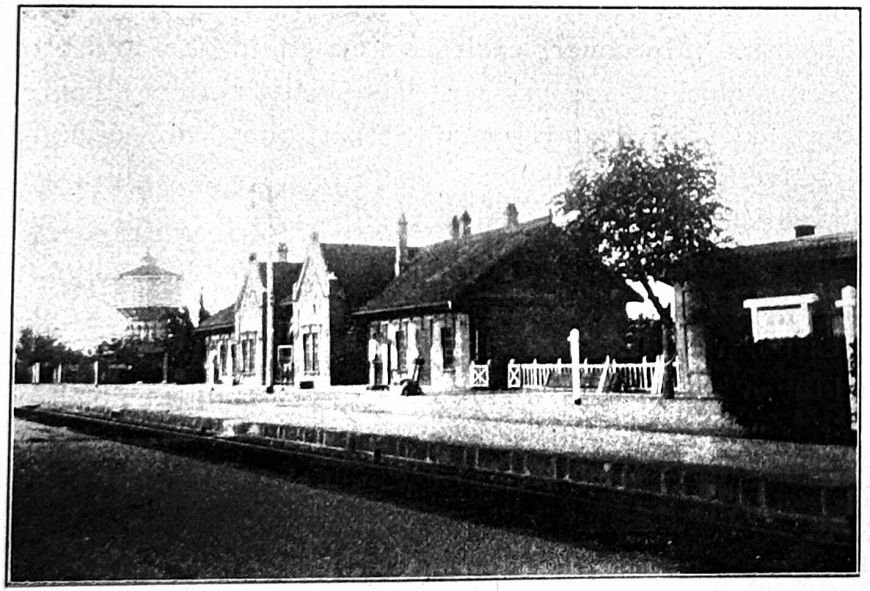
South Manchuria has the good fortune of possessing three Hot-Springs of much medicinal value, which it is the object of this little booklet to make more widely known. All three have railway communication and hotel accommodation, and are therefore easily accessible and stop-at-able, and have already been the means of restoring many to health. Moreover, each is situated in the midst of such magnificient scenery and has such a perfect climate, sunny, cool, dry, and bracing, that they are equally attractive for summer holidays as for recuperative purposes, and tourists should by no means miss visiting them. Two of these Hot-Springs are situated along the main line of the South Manchuria Railway—one at Hsiungyaocheng, 110 miles north of Dairen and 136 miles south of Mukden; and the other at Tangkangtzu, about 181 miles north of Dairen and between 60 and 70 miles south of Mukden. The third is at Wulungpei on the Mukden-Antung Line of the South Manchuria Railway, 15 miles from the port of Antung on the boundary between Manchuira and Chosen (Korea).

REDUCED EXCURSION TICKETS, ETC.

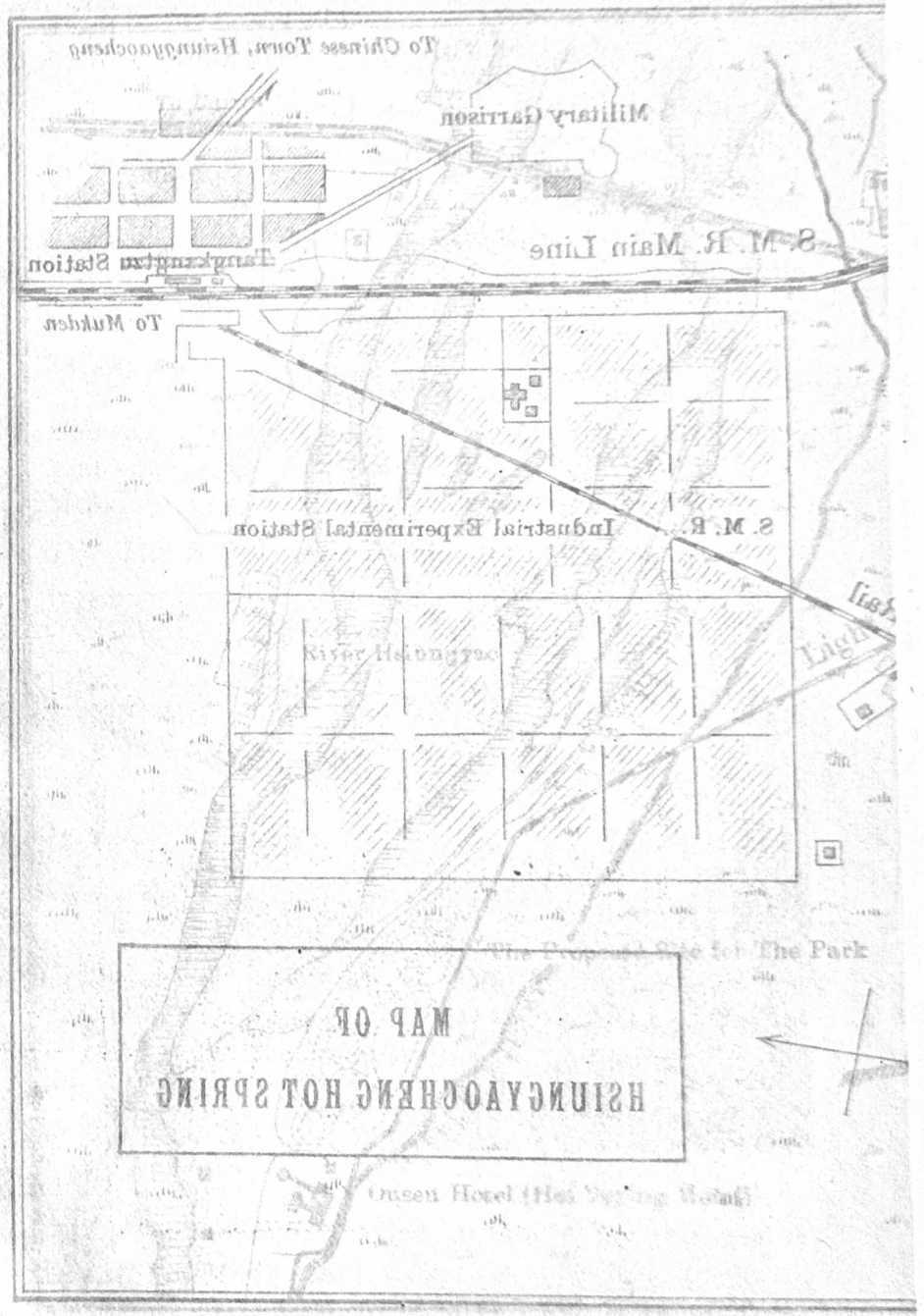
For the benefit of visitors to these Hot-Springs, the South Manchuria Railway Company issues 30 per cent. Reduced Return Ticekts for all classes of its train service available for a period of 14 days from certain prescribed stations stated hereafter. Moreover, stop-over is allowed at each place for one day on ordinary tickets, and passengers' baggage is taken charge of at the ordinary rates.

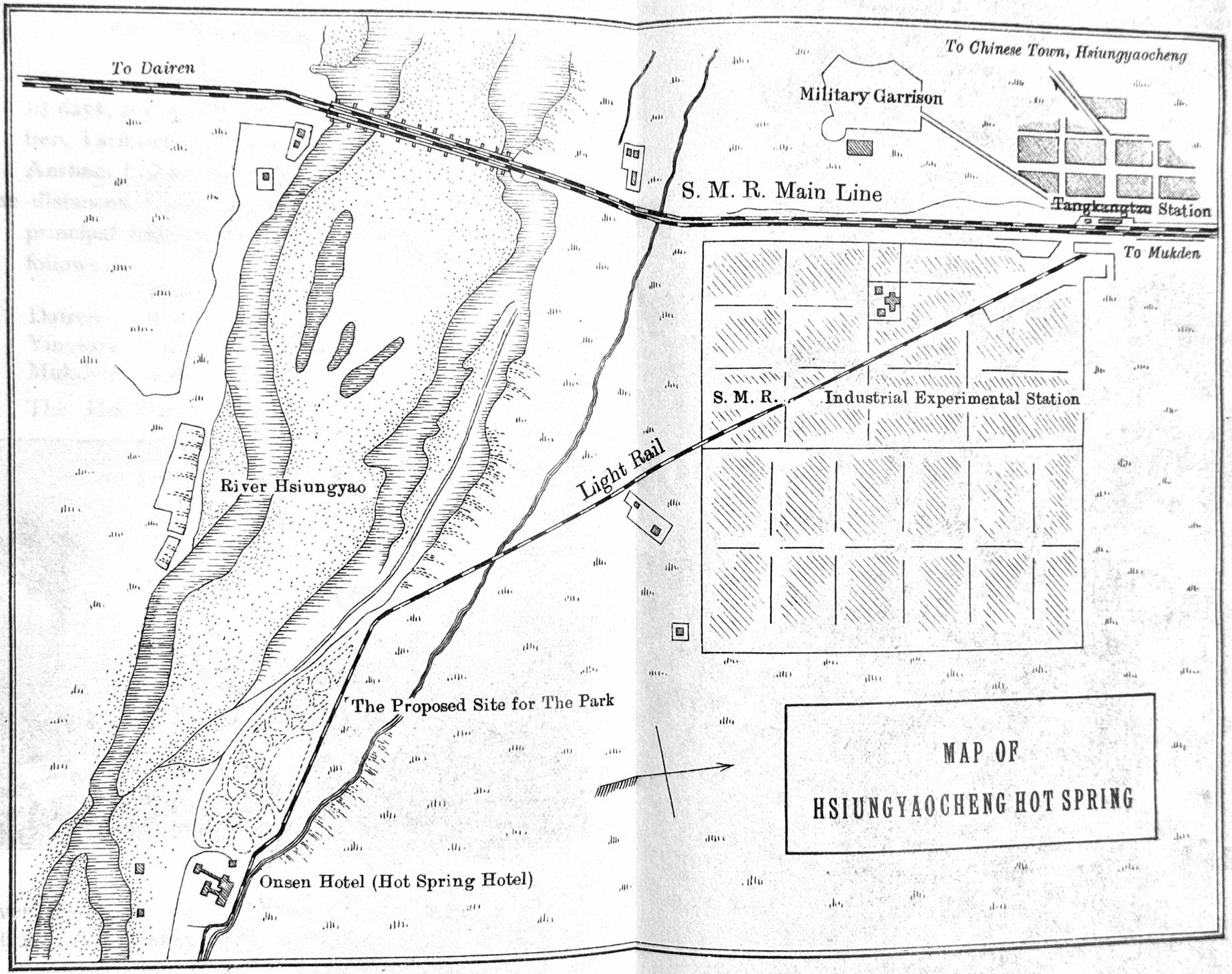
HSIUNGYAOCHENG HOT SPRINGS.

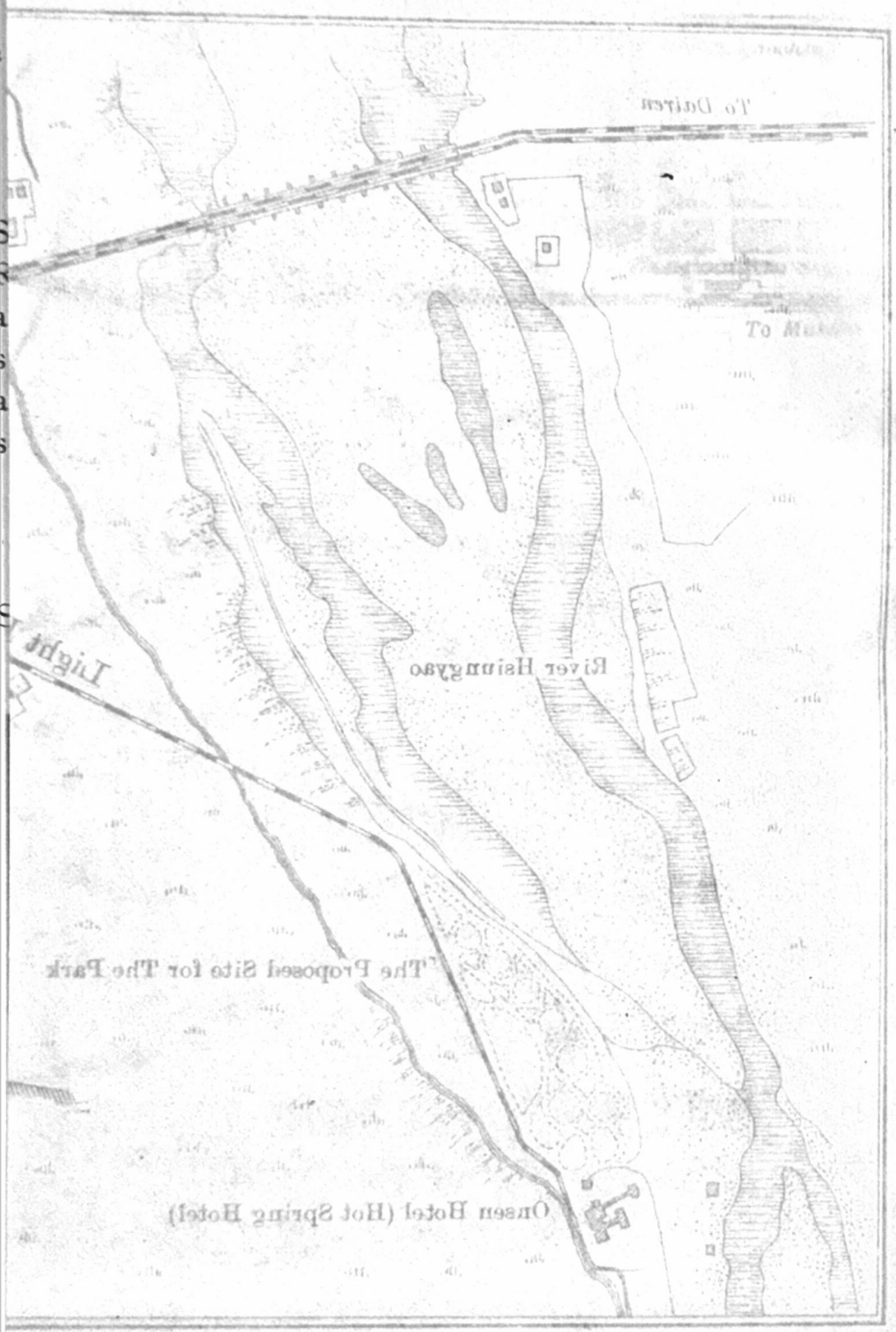
Station: Hsiungyaocheng. Stop-over allowed and baggage taken charge of. Telegrams accepted



Hsiungyaocheng Station.




To Dairen
To Chinese Town, Hsiungyaocheng
Military Garrison
S. M. R. Main Line
Tangkangtzu Station
To Mukden
S. M. R.
Industrial Experimental Station
River Hsiungyao
Light Rail
The Proposed Site for The Park
Onsen Hotel (Hot Spring Hotel)
MAP OF
HSIUNGYAOCHENG HOT SPRING

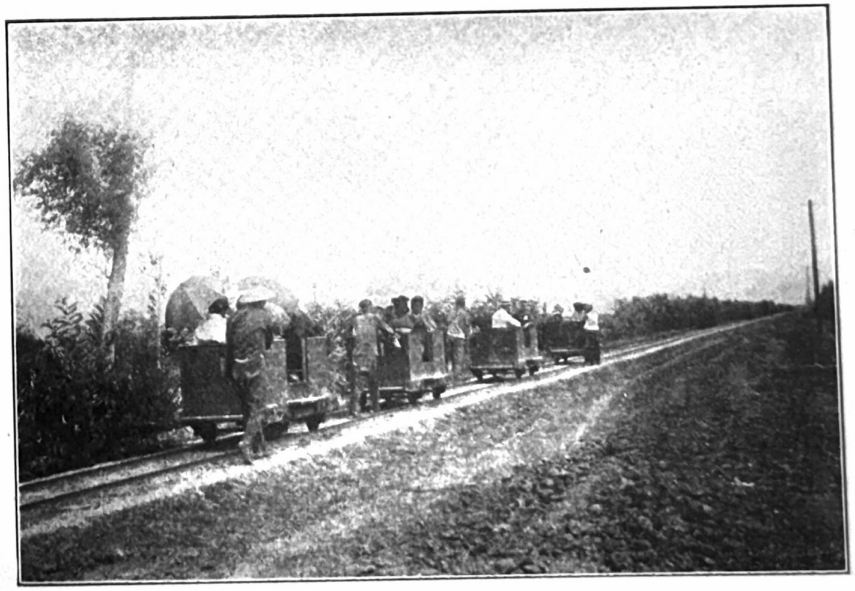


30 per cent. Reduced Return Tickets, available for 14 days, are issued at Dairen, Port Arthur, Wafangtien, Tashihchiao, Yingkou (Newchwang), Haicheng, Anshan, Lishan, Liaoyang, Mukden, and Fushun.

The distances, times, and reduced return fares from the principal railway stations to Hisungyaocheng are as follows :—

	Miles	Hours	1st cl. fare	2nd cl. fars
Dairen	111	5½	¥7.76	¥5.44
Yingkou	52	2	¥3.64	¥2.55
Mukden	136	6	¥9.51	¥6.65

The Hot-Springs are situated on the bank of the



Light Rail between stat on and Hot Spring Hsiungyaocheng.

River Hsiungyao, 1.1/3 miles distant from the railway station. A Japanese hotel, called the Onsen (Hot-Spring)

Hotel, is in close proximity to the springs. A fine carriage road, shaded by poplar and acacia trees, leads thereto from the station. A hand-car service on a light railway is also available. This is owned by the South Manchuria Railway Company, and the cars are run to meet the trains both day and night. The fare is 10 sen

Open-Air Hot Spring Both Hsiung gascheng.

each way. Two-and-a-half miles to the east rises a range of hills called Kuanpaoshan; to the north-west the neighbourhood is open to the invigorating breezes from the Gulf of Liaotung, less than four miles away. Pretty walks abound, by hill, field, and river. The existence of the hot springs is not confined to the river bank. Clear thermal springs bubble up wherever a hole is bored in the river

bed, and it is a most refreshing and exhilarating experience in the summer season to bath in one of these hot springs encircled by the cold river water with the blue, cloudless sky overhead. For some distance along the river bank is a wide stretch of sand, and it is only necessary to scoop out a hole at any spot to obtain an al fresco hot-spring bath. And, obviously, even more easily obtainable is a hot sand bath, which is not only a luxury but has high curative properties.

ANALYSIS OF THE WATER

(Made and Certified by the central Laboratory of the South Manchuria Railway)

Flow of Water	120 koku per day of 24 hours
Temperature	54 Centigrade
Appearance	Transparent.
Smell	Light Smell of Sulphuretted Hydrogen.
Reaction	Slightly Alkaline
Specific Gravity (at 15° C)	1.0009
Total Quantity of Solids	1.0635
Kations—	
Kalium	0.0515
Sodium	0.2652
Calcium	0.0264
Magnesium	Trace
Iron	0.0003
Aluminium	0.0001
Ammonia	Trace

Anions—

Chlor	0.3261
Sulphate	0.1639
Silicic Acid	0.1092
Carbon	Slight Trace.
Phosphorus	Trace
Nitric Acid	Trace

Sulphuretted Hydrogen. Slight Trace.

Also Slight Trace of Organic Substances and Methane.

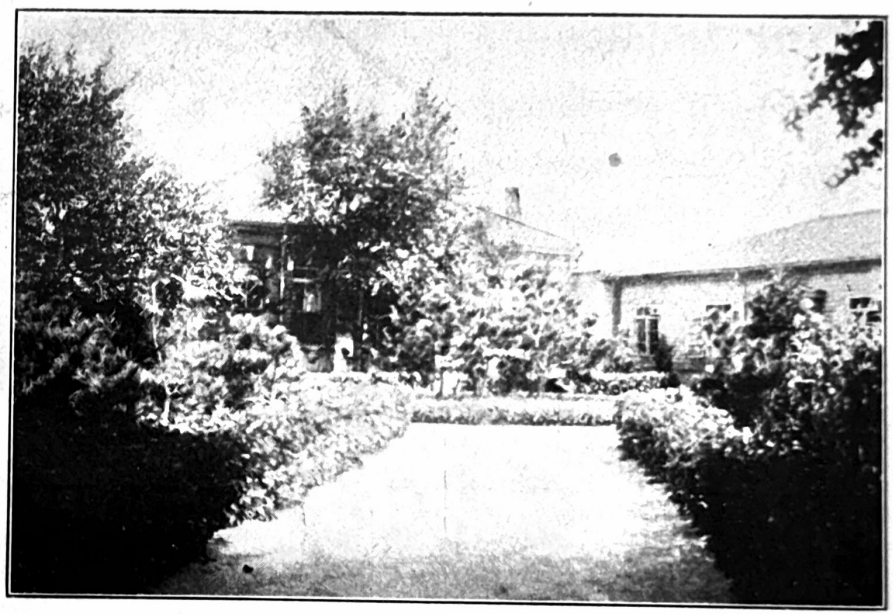
Radium Emanation ..... 0.9 Mache's Units.

Medical Value: The springs are efficacious for treating chronic cases of rheumatism, gout, women's silments, skin trouble, complaints of the stomach and intestines, nervous prostration, anaemia, etc. They are also beneficial for convalescents after serious illnesses, serving as promoters for the recreation of the system.

THE ONSEN HOTEL.

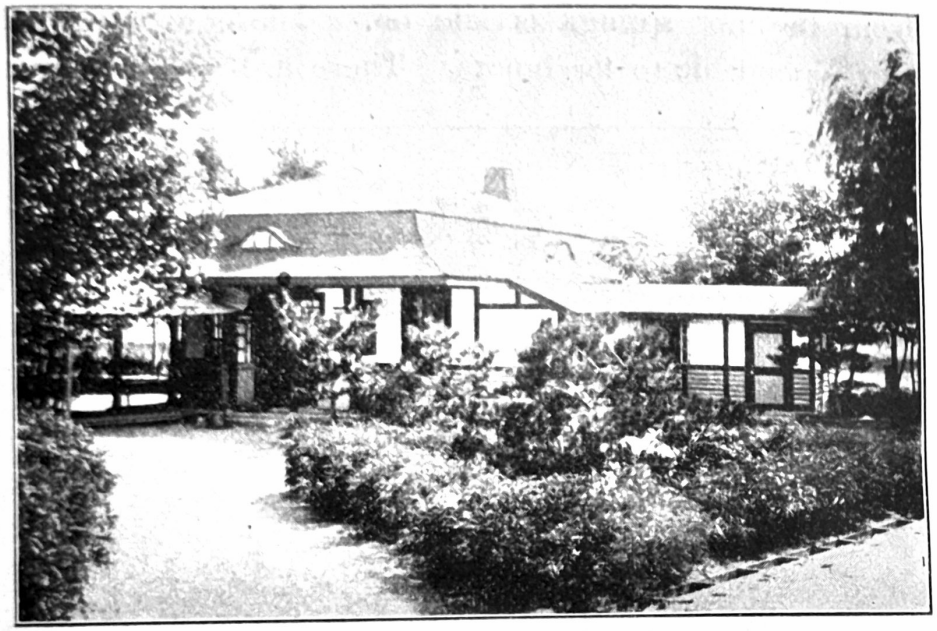
The Onsen Hotel, in a charming garden close by, is built outwardly in foreign style for the sake of warmth in the winter season, but its interior is almost entirely fitted out in Japanese style. There are 36 rooms, the best of which are in the main building. The Hotel provides excellent bathing facilities. There are four beautiful private bathrooms in Japanese style to which the water

from the hot springs is laid on. These are specially recommendable to foreigners. There are also two small



Main Building, Hot Spring Hotel Hsiungyaocheng.

swimmingbaths, one for each sex. Though there is only one room furnished in foreign style, foreigners are made very convenient, as can be testified by the fact that foreigners in Mukden, Newchwang, and Dairen have for some years occasionally spent week-ends there in the summer season. Plain foreign food is supplied at moderate charges, but for those who intend to stay more than a day or two it is advisable to take a cook and provisions with them. The chief difficulty is that of language and foreigners who cannot speak either Japanese or Chinese should prepare themselves with a list of



Path House, Hsiungyaccheng Hot Spring.

phrases to express their wants. The following is the hotel tariff :—

AMERICAN PLAN.

(One Night's Lodging with Two Japanese Meals)

	Special	1st class
Main Building	¥ 6.00	¥ 5.00
Building No. 2	—	¥ 2.50
Building No. 3	—	¥ 2.50

EUROPEAN PLAN

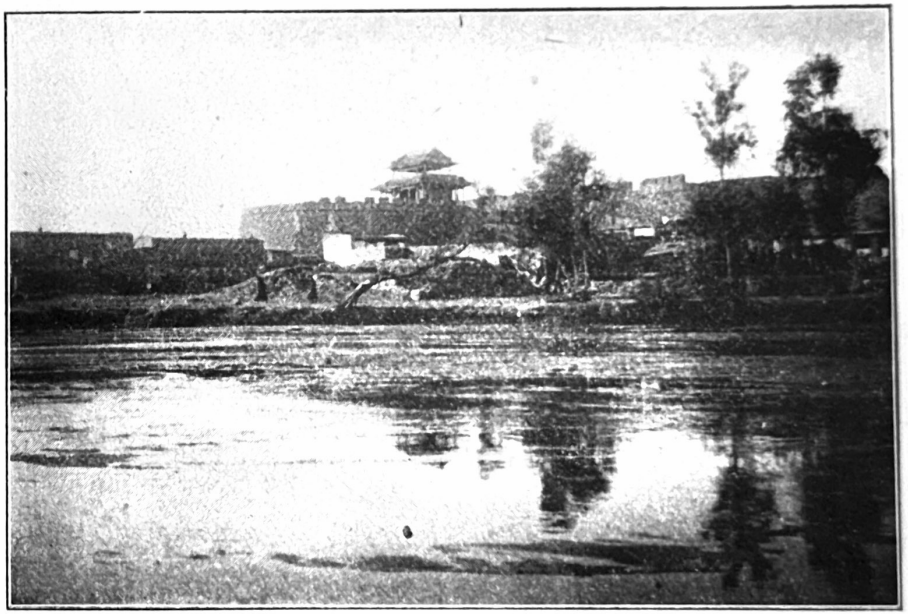
(Rent for One Room for One person per day)

	Special	1st class
Main Building	¥ 3.00	¥ 2.00
Building No. 2	—	¥ 0.60
Building No. 3	—	¥ 0.60

(From 20 to 50 per cent. extra for each additional person in one room)

PLACES OF INTEREST IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Hsiungyaocheng Village.—3 miles west of the railway station on the right bank of the River Hsiungyao. Area 1⅔ miles in circumference; population, about 3,000. It is a walled village, dating from the 16th century, but the gates are entirely ruined except the south gate, which



Old castle, Hsiungyaocheng.

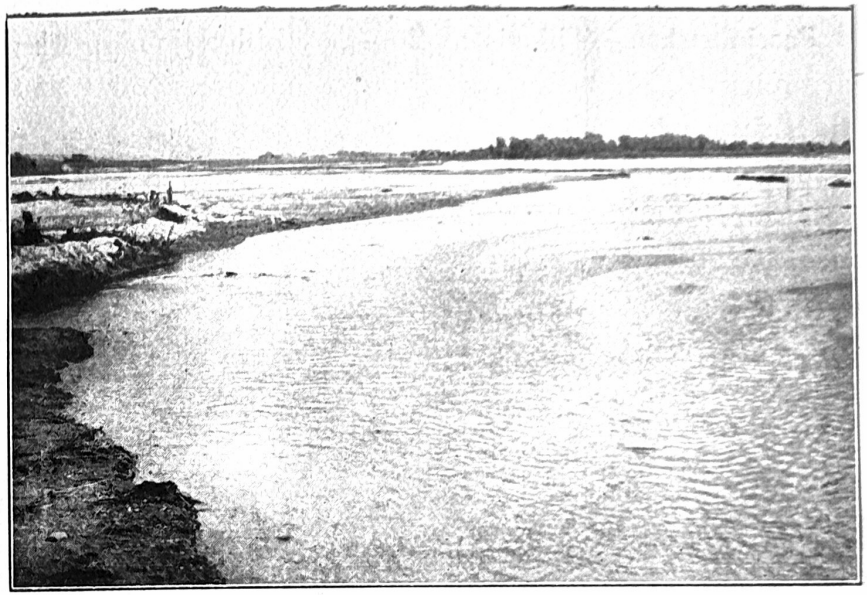
gives some idea of its former beauty. Hsiungyaocheng is noted for two of its local products, viz., red pears with delicious flavour and fish called Huanghuayii. The fish are caught in enormous numbers in the sea in the months of May and June. In the old days before the Revolution, the common people were not allowed to partake of this

fish until it had been served on the Imperial table. There is a fine picturesque beach 6 miles from the railway station where excellent sea-bathing can be enjoyed in the summer. Basha (Chinese pair-pony carriage) hire is ¥ 1.50 per day.

Hsiungyaocheng Pear Orchard.—There is a famous orchard situated at the foot of a hill 2½ miles south-west

Pear Orchard, Hsiungyaocheng.

of the railway station. This is the property of a rich Chinese farmer, one of whose ancestors was the Governor of Fengtien Province, and is so famous for its beauty that in the blossoming season, generally in May, the South Manchuria Railway runs crowded excursion trains to the place. The orchard covers about 30 square acres and possesses over 2,000 trees.

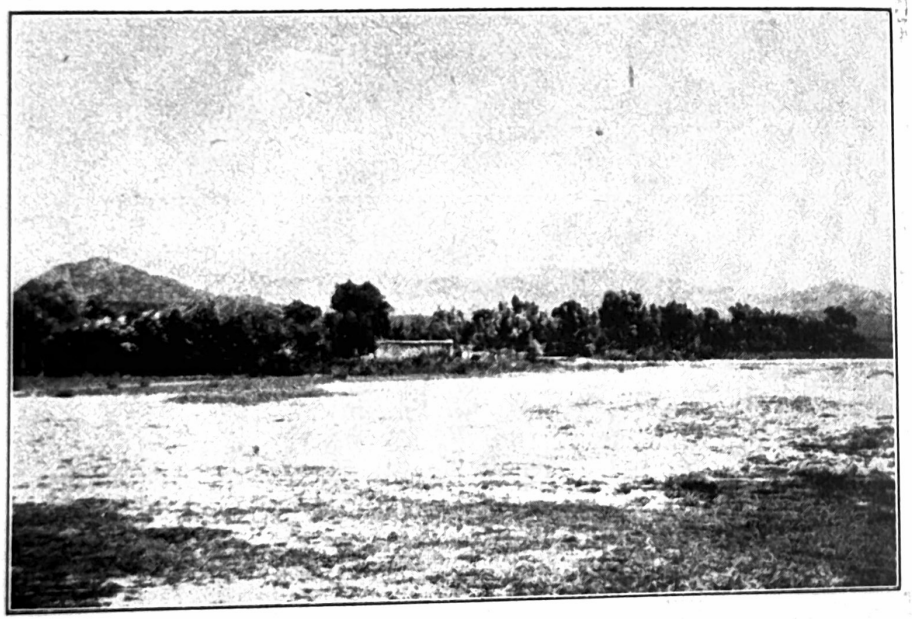


River Hsiungyaocheng.

Ancient Pines near Hsiungyaocheng Hot Spring.

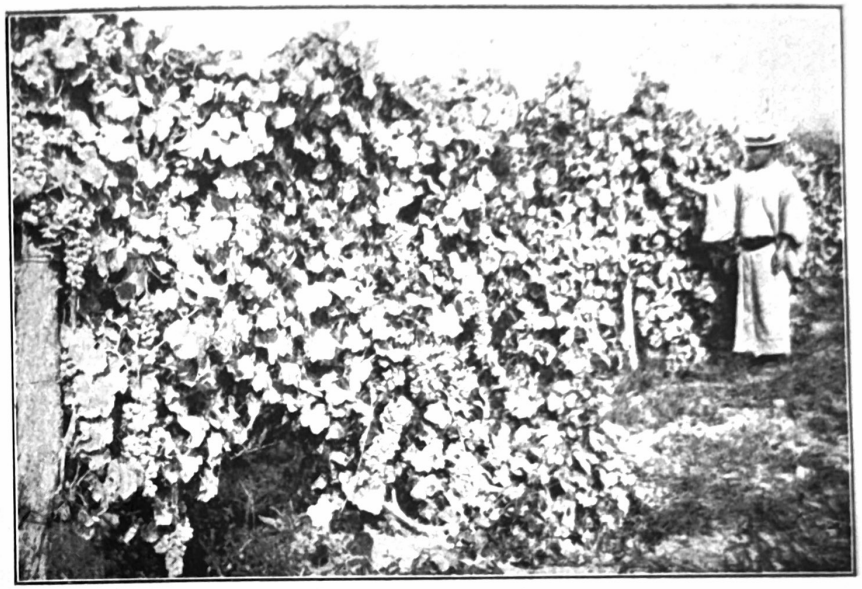
Paochiianshan.—This is a pine-clad hill adjoining the pear orchard. Fantastic rocks and a belt of ancient pines (which form a striking background to the sea of pear blossoms) combine to import a glamour of romance to this scenic spot. On the summit is a much dilapidated shrine, from which point of vantage a suberb view of the surrounding country and the Gulf of Pechili is obtained.

Kuanpaoshan.—This is a another hill, 2½ miles east of the hot-springs. It is covered with pine trees of great



Kuanpaoshan seen from Hsiungyaocheng Hot Spring.

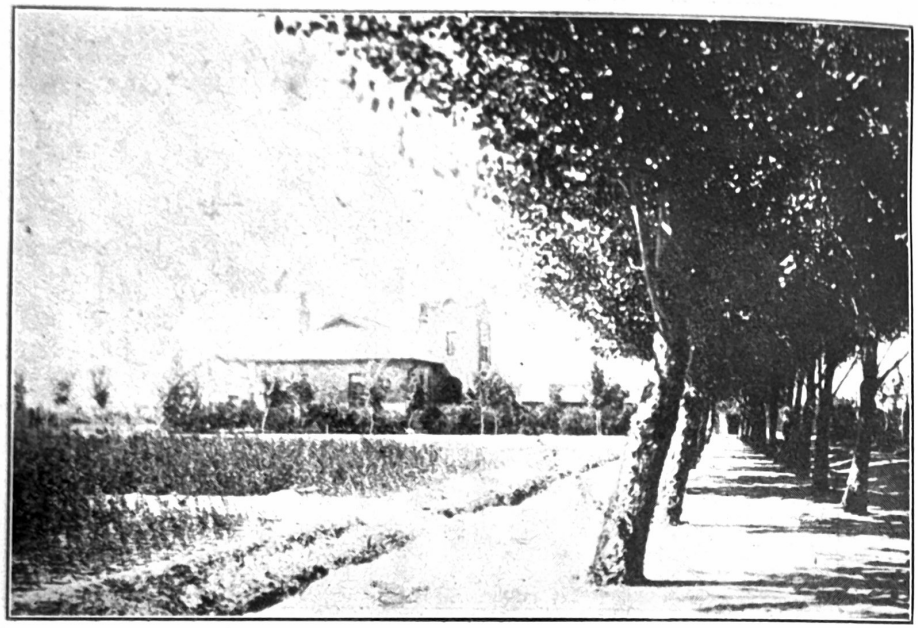
antiquity, and possesses a temple and many curious rock formations. There is a pretty sea view westward from the hill-top.



Vine yard, Hsiungyaocheng.

Wangshiaoshan.—A small isolated hill near the railway station with a curious natural bridge. The summit provides a good viewpoint, with a wide prospect of the sea. A pathetic little story is connected with this spot. Long ages ago there was a mother whose son, her only support and consolation in life, had crossed the sea and gone to the Capital. The loving mother came to the top of this hill every day to look anxiously for the return of her son, but ever in vain. Finally she died of sorrow and disappointment, and a small monument, which is still standing, was erected on the spot in memory of her devotion and lamentation.

Experimental Industrial Station.—This is an area of land, between 80 and 90 acres in extent, belonging to the South

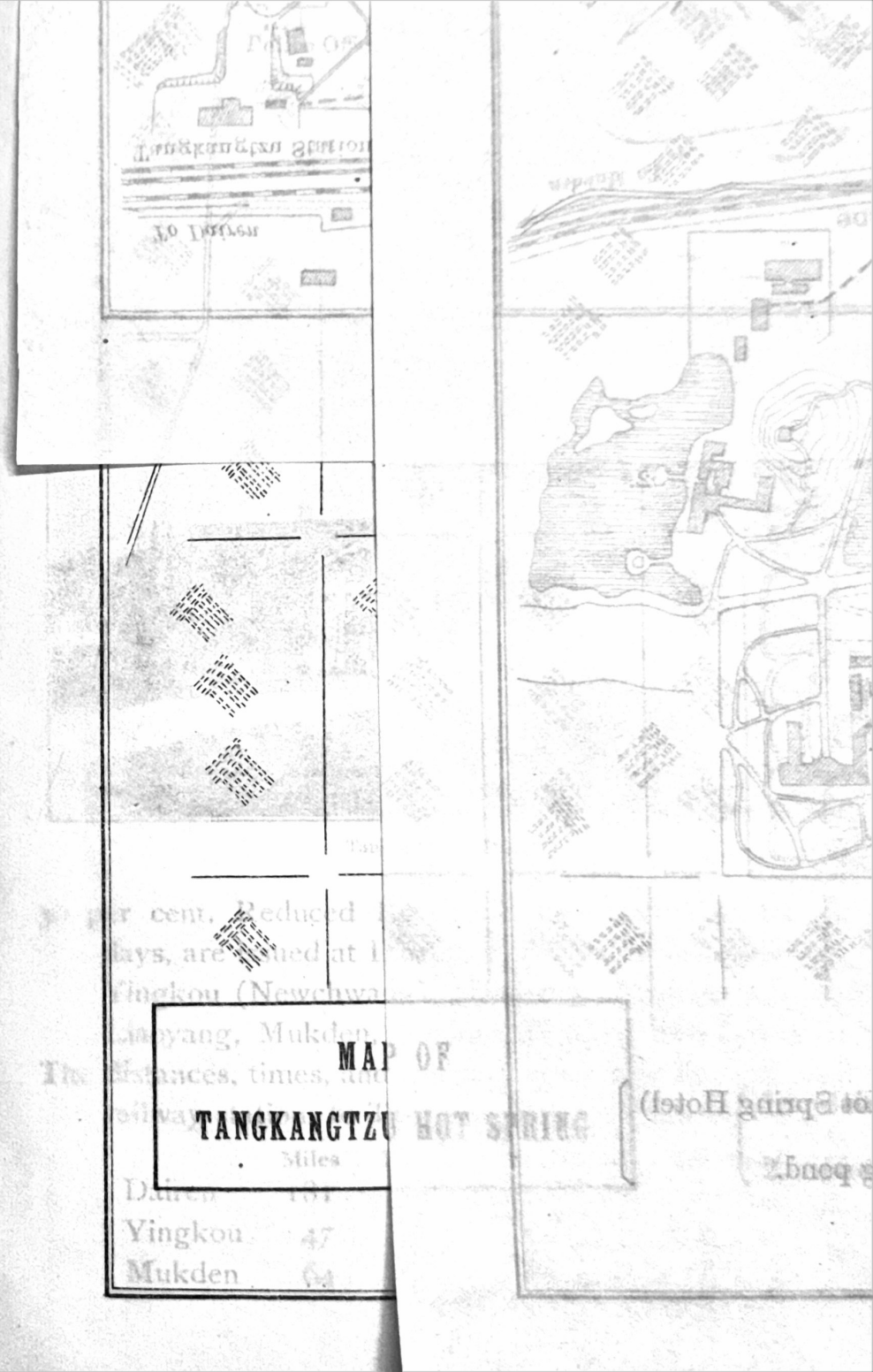


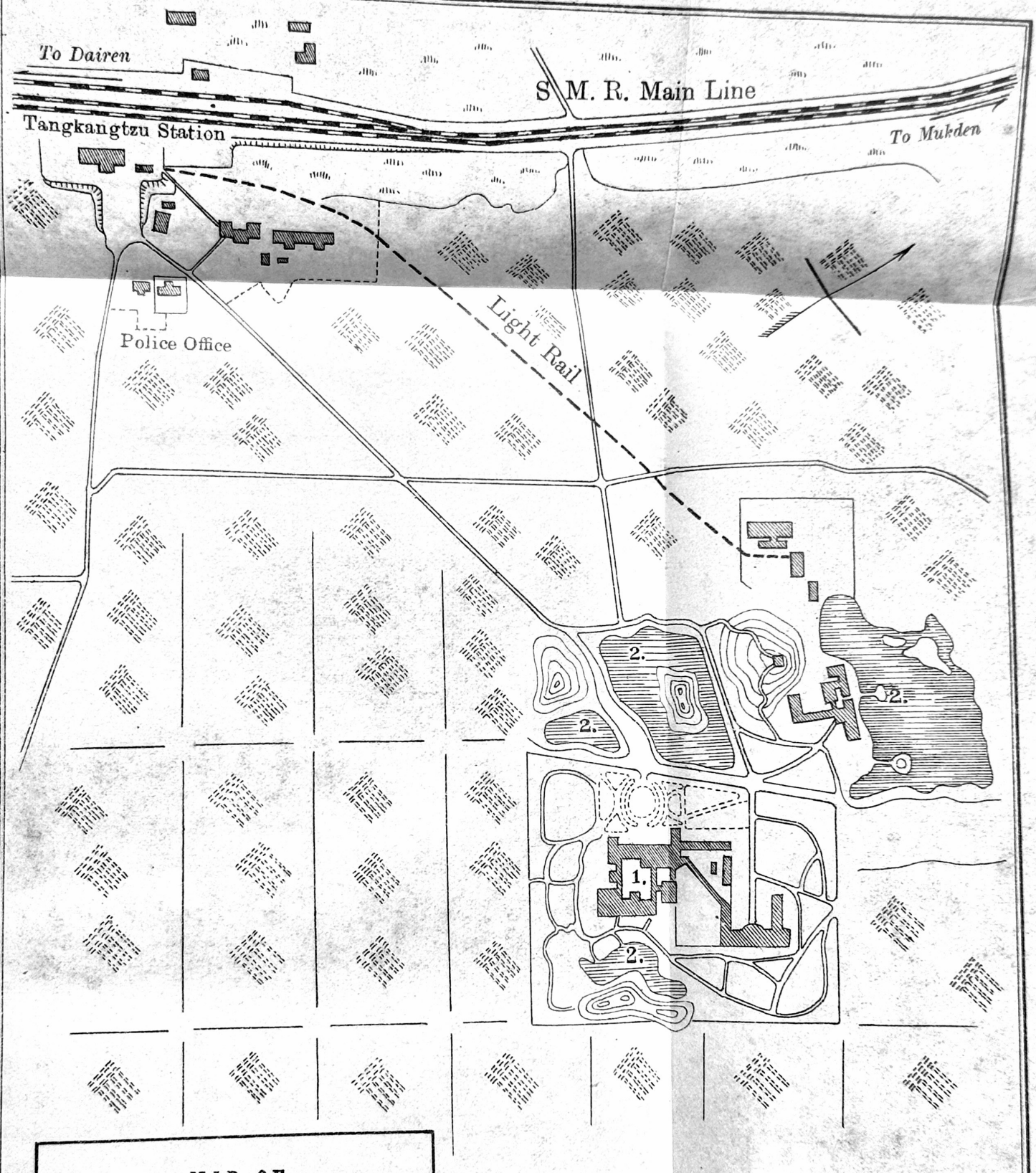
S. M. R. Experimental Industrial Station, Hsiungyaocheng.

Manchuria Railway Company, where various researches in horticulture, sericulture, sylviculture, and plant-raising are conducted. It lies between the railway station and the hot-springs, and its gardens, being generally full of all kinds of flowers in bloom, are a source of admiration and enjoyment to the visitors.

BASHA FARES

Hot Springs to Wanghaissu	5 miles	¥ 2.00
„ „ „ Wanghsiaoshan	1½ „	¥ 0.50
„ „ „ Pear Orchard	3 „	¥ 1.00
Railway station to „ „	2½ „	¥ 1.00
„ „ „ Hsiungyaocheng	3 „	¥ 1.00



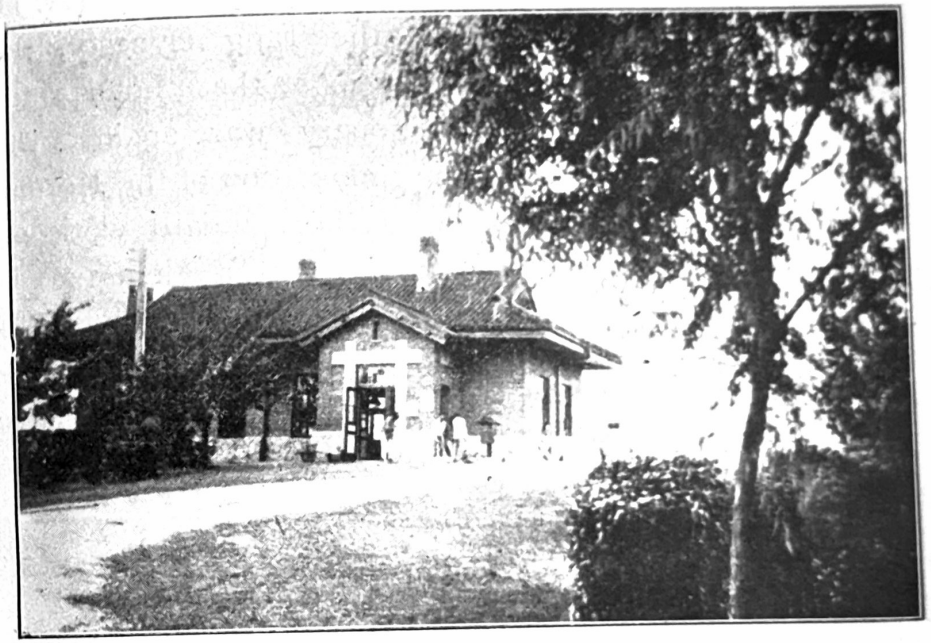


MAP OF TANGKANGTZU HOT SPRING

1. Seirinkwan (Hot Spring Hotel)
2. Hot Swimming pond.

TANGKANGTZU HOT SPRINGS.

Station: Tangkangtzu. Stop-over allowed and baggage taken charge of. Telegrams accepted.



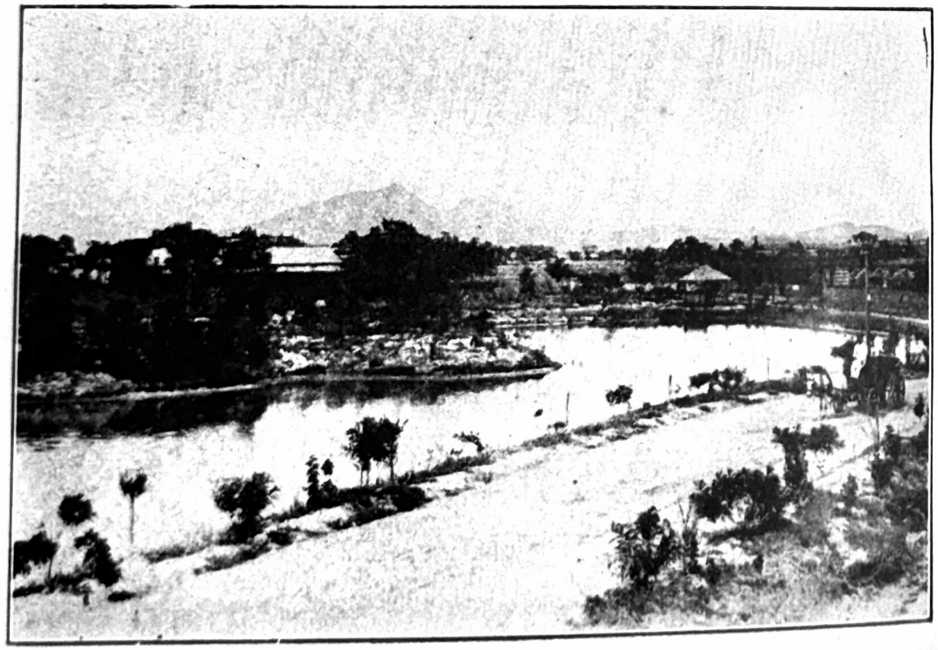
Tankangtzu Station.

30 per cent. Reduced Return Tickets, available for 14 days, are issued at Dairen, Port Arthur, Tashihchiao, Yingkou (Newchwang), Haicheng, Anshan, Lishan, Liaoyang, Mukden, Fushun, Tiehling, and Penhsihu.

The distances, times, and ordinary fares from the principal railway stations to Tangkangtzu are as follow :—

	Miles	Hours.	1st class fare.	2nd class fare.
Dairen	181	8½	¥ 12.74	¥ 8.92
Yingkou	47	2½	¥ 3.29	¥ 2.31
Mukden	64	3	¥ 4.53	¥ 3.17

The Hot Springs are situated only a few minutes' walk from the railway station. Their discovery seems to date as far back as the seventh century. Tradition says that during the reign of the Emperor Taitsung (A. D. 627–650), the real founder of the Tang Dynasty, the Chinese troops dressed their wounds at these hot springs in the course of the expeditionary war against the Koreans, which resulted in the annexation of the Korean kingdom. Hosie, the author of the standard work on Manchuria, stated when he visited Tangkangtzu in January, 1896, "Here are situated the famous sulphur, I should rather say mineral, springs of the province. Some care has been taken of them, for three stone baths have been constructed and a house built over them, and outside



Hotel garden, Tangkangtzu Hot Springs, with Mt. Taian in distance.

there is a large circular bath for the general pubiic. The water, which was tepid, was several feet deep, and there was a whitish efflorescence of sulphur on the encircling stones and withered herbage. The air was laden with an odour far from pleasant." The Russians. during their occupation, further modernized the facilities, and the Japanese have made the place a spa of considerable convenience approaching luxury. The scenery in the district of Tangkangtzu is remarkably majestic and magnificent. The majority of people appear to think that Manchuria is nothing but a vast, desolate plain, practically devoid of attraction throughout the year; but in reality it has scenery which, though little known, rivals that of any country in the world. There are lofty mountain ranges, noble hills and beautiful valleys, foaming ravines, fine rivers, and shallow streams, picturesque rocks and antique temples, with foliage and flowers of a thousand descriptions. And more of this is concentrated within a day's march of the Tangkangtzu Hot Springs than in any other district of the province.

ANALYSIS OF THE WATER.

(Made and Certified by the Central Laboratory of the South Manchuria Railway)

Flow of Water	200 koku per day 24 hours.
Temperature	73 Centigrade
Appearance	Transparent
Smell	Peculiar
Reaction	Slightly Alkaline

Specific Gravity (at 15° C) 1.0003
Total Quantity of Solids ...0.4970

Kations—

Kalium	0.0372
Sodium	0.1131
Calcium	0.0035
Magnesium	Trace
Iron	Trace
Alminium	Trace
Ammonia	Nil

Anions—

Chlor	0.0634
Sulphate	0.1117
Silicic Acid	0.0964
Carbon	Trace
Phosphorus	Trace
Nitric Acid	Trace
Sulphuretted Hydrogen	Nil

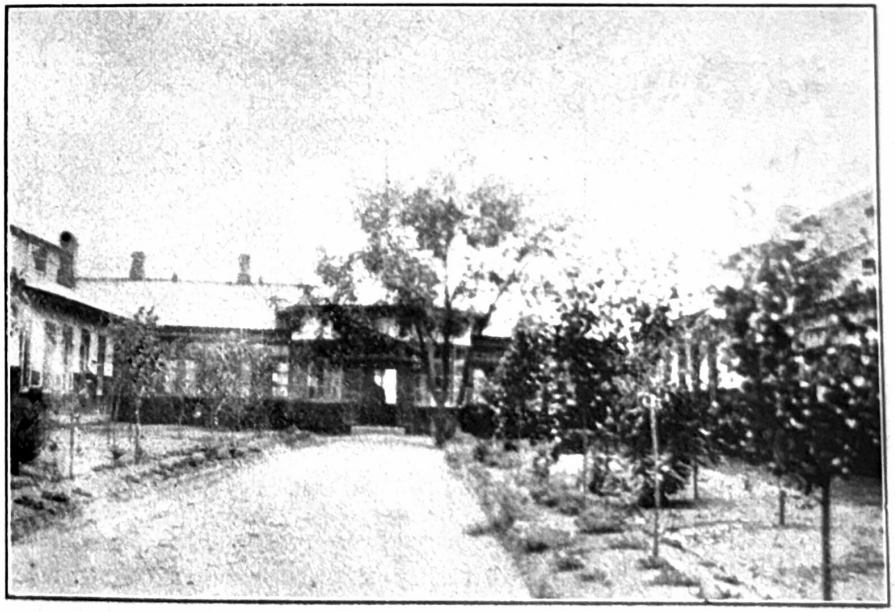
Also Trace of Methane and Organic Substances.
Radium Emanation.....5.6 Mache's Units.

Medical Value: Same as the Hsiungyaocheng Hot Springs.

THE SEIRINKAN HOTEL.

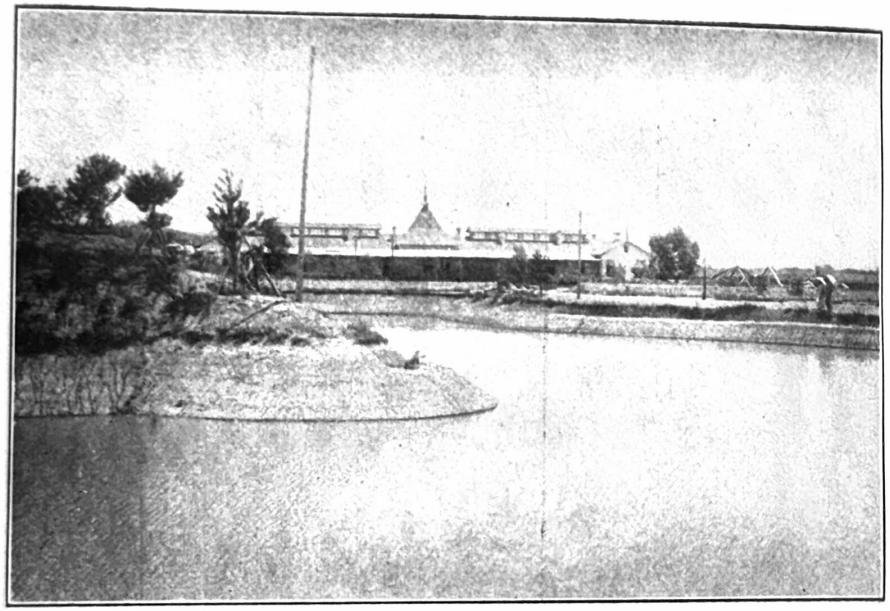
Here, again, is a Japanese Hotel, one of the best outside Japan, and by no means inferior to the first-class

Main Building Tangkangtzu Hot Spring Hotel.



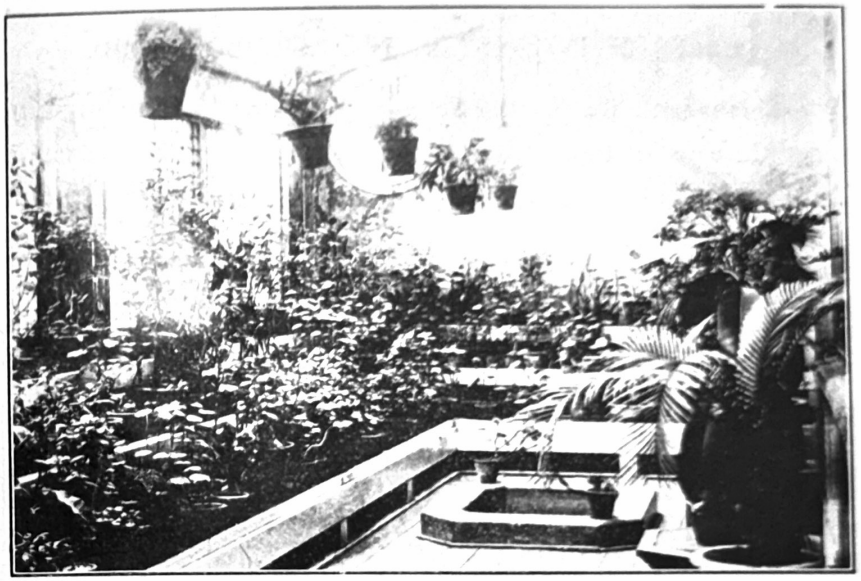
Building No. 2 Hot Spring Hotel Tankangtzu.

hotels in Japan. It is situated in the midst of the grounds and gardens which contain the hot springs. It comprises a main building and two annexes, one of which has been specially designed to meet the requirements of the summer season. In the main building are four magnificent private bathrooms in Japanese style, a Japanese billiard-room, and a conservatory. Some of the rooms are furnished in



Hot Swimming Pond, Tangkangtzu.

foreign fashion, including a public drawing-room, and a few simple foreign dishes are served, but foreigners who intend to stay for more than three or four days are advised to bring their own provisions and cook. An open-air swimming-bath has been constructed in the garden with water from the hot-springs, and a tennis-court has



Conservatory at Tangkangtzu Hot Spring Hotel.

also been laid out for the use of visitors. The following is the hotel tariff:—

Foreign	2	From ¥ 4.00 to ¥ 6.00 yer day
Semi-foreign	1	for two persons.
Japanese	34	

	Special	1st class.
Breakfast (Japanese)	¥ 1.50	¥ 1.20
Luncheon ,, ...	¥ 2.00	¥ 1.50
Dinner ,, ...	¥ 2.00	¥ 1.50

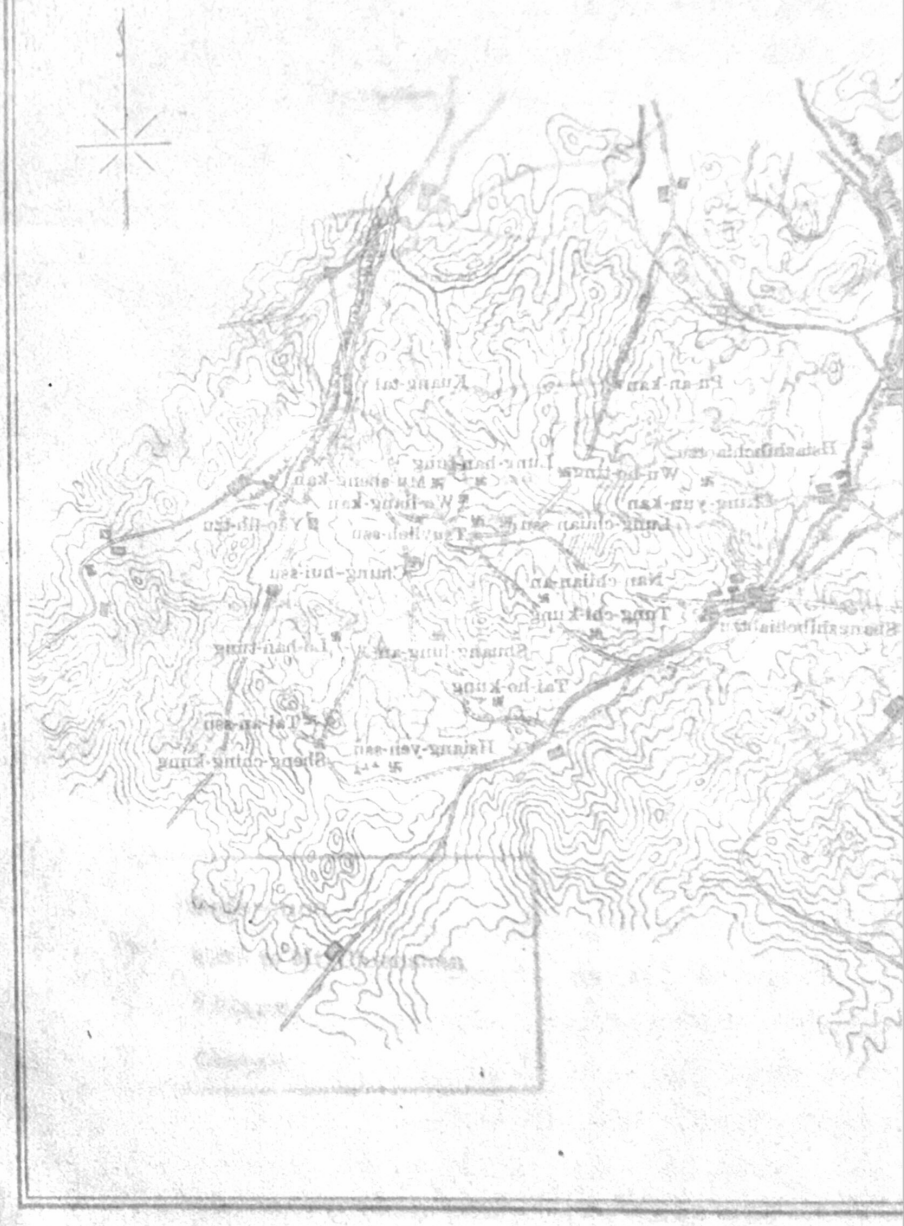
Plain foreign food at moderate charges.

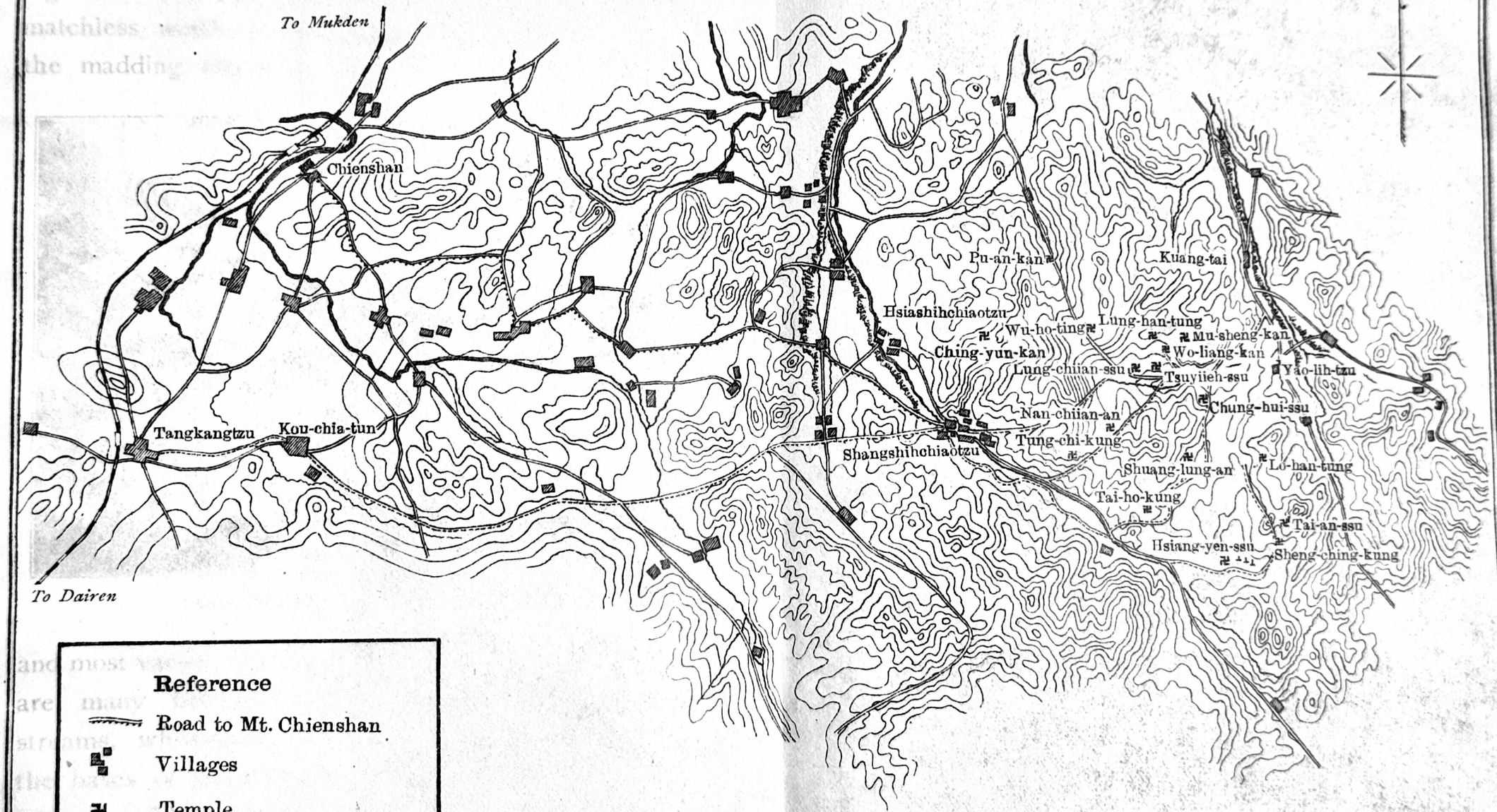
PLACES OF INTEREST IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

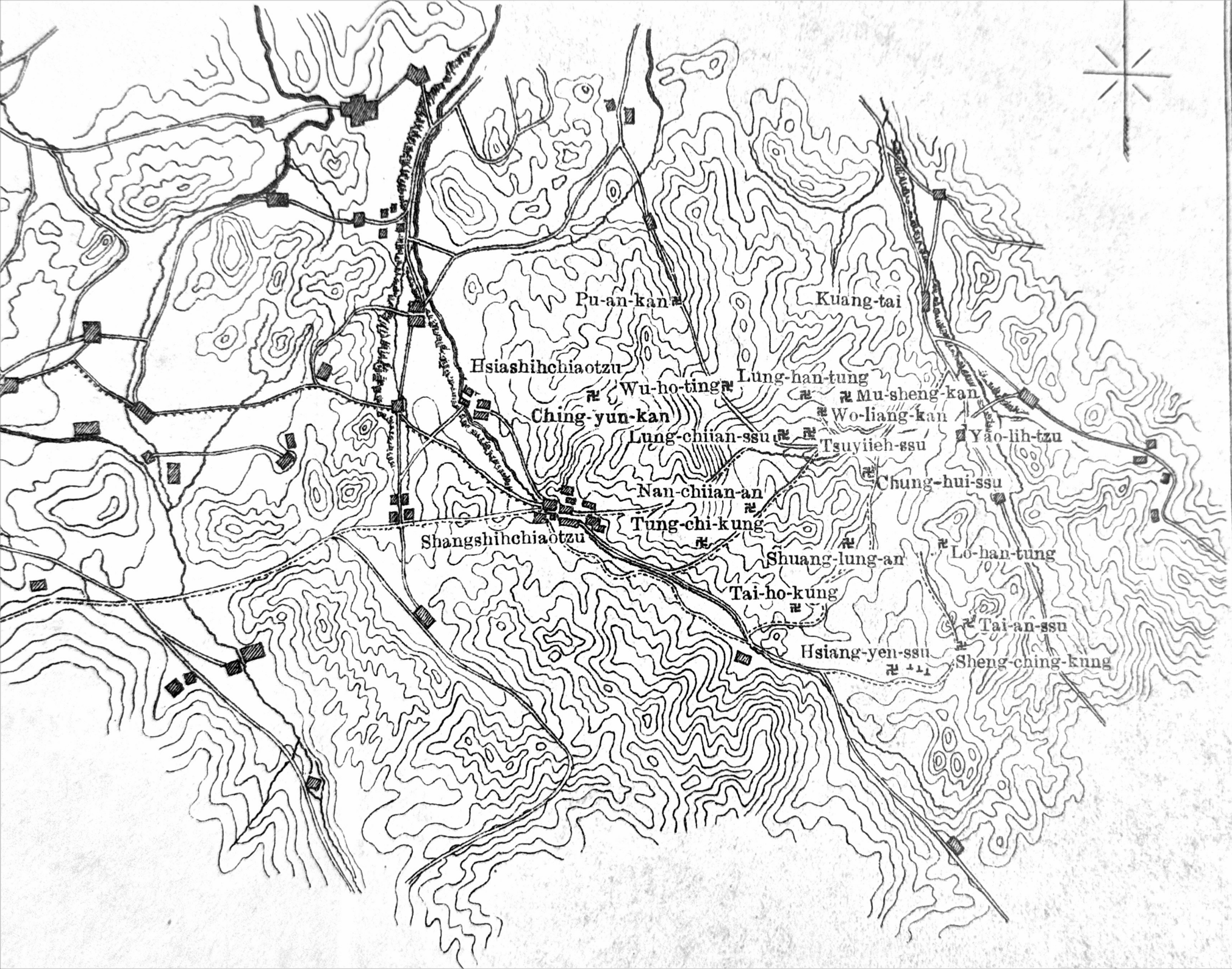
Chienshan : the Beauty Spot of Manchuria.—The striking mountainous range of sierra formation to the east of Tangkangtzu is known as Chienshan, which literally means "The Thousand Hills." Hosie says in his standard work

Japanese Room, Tangkangtzu Hot Spring.

"There is a legend that the original number was 999, but, as this idyllic odd number was unsatisfactory, an artificial hill was added to make the thousand. I was surprised to hear it, for the Chinese are very fond of odd numbers, but to have to say **Chiu pai chiu shih chiu shan** ("the 999 Hills") every time reference had to be made to them may have settled the necessity of adding a hill, and thereby curtail-




To Mukden
Chienshan
Pu-an-kan
Kuang-tai
Hsiashihchiaotzu
Wu-ho-ting
Lung-han-tung
Mu-sheng-kan
Ching-yun-kan
Wo-liang-kan
Lung-chiian-ssu
Tsuyiieh-ssu
Yao-lih-tzu
Chung-hui-ssu
Nan-chiian-an
Tangkangtzu
Kou-chia-tun
Tung-chi-kung
Shangshihchiaotzu
Shuang-lung-an
Lo-han-tung
Tai-ho-kung
Tai-an-ssu
Hsiang-yen-ssu
Sheng-ching-kung
To Dairen
Reference
Road to Mt. Chienshan
Villages
Temple


Pu-an-kan
Kuang-tai
Hsiashihchiaotzu
Wu-ho-ting
Lung-han-tung
Mu-sheng-kan
Ching-yun-kan
Wo-liang-kan
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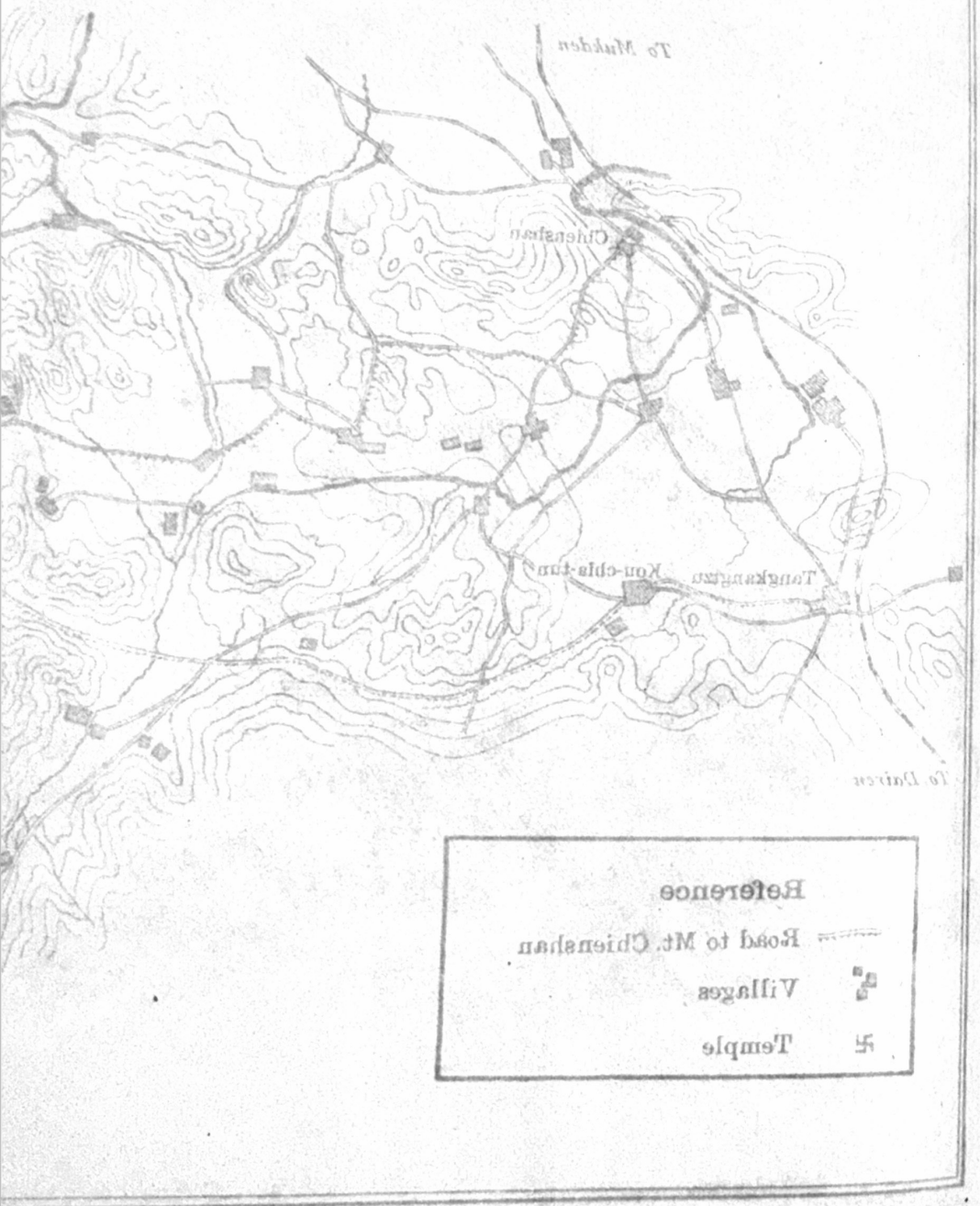
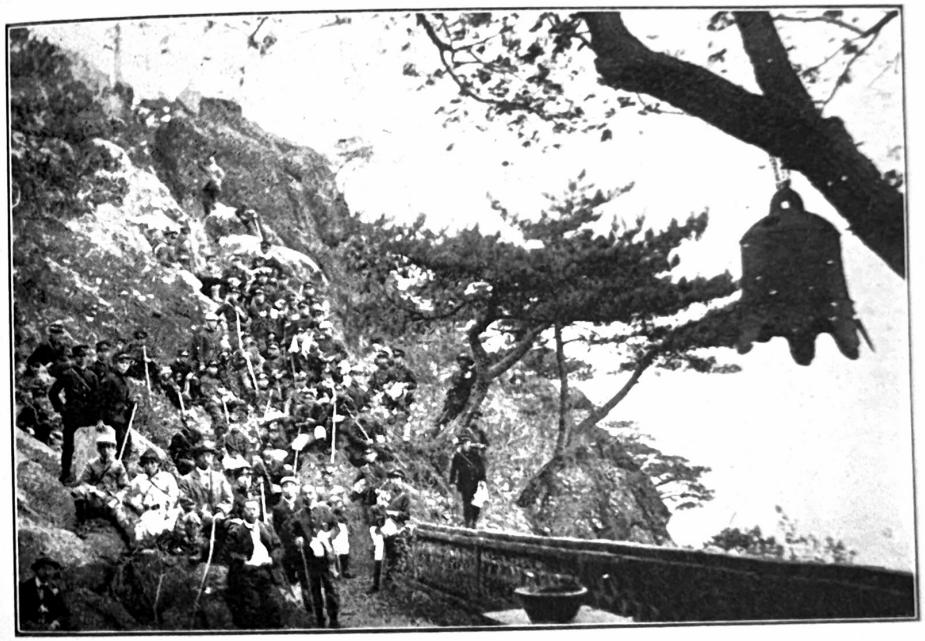
Chung-hui-ssu
Nan-chiian-an
Tung-chi-kung
Shangshihchiaotzu
Shuang-lung-an
Lo-han-tung
Tai-ho-kung
Tai-an-ssu
Hsiang-yen-ssu
Sheng-ching-kung



ing the name to two characters." With regard to scenery and poetic features, Chienshan is one of the most enchanting and entrancing spots in the world and a gem of matchless worth in the Far East. Here, "far from the madding crowd", we can find Nature in her best



Temple B ll, Dragon Fountain Temple, Chienshon.

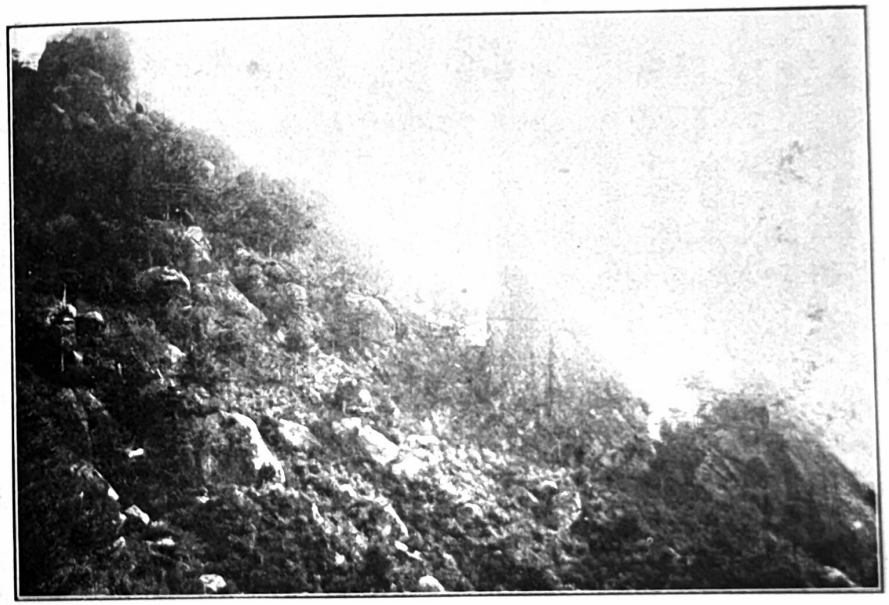
and most varied moods. Amongst these thousand hills are many beautiful valleys, through which shallow streams, whispering their secrets as of old, glide by the bases of picturesque rocks, while antique temples, triumphs of human art, are visible here and there down vistas of green foliage. Each of the four seasons, in fact, imparts a peculiar beauty of its own. In spring, amid

mists and clouds, the ridges appear far and near in their mild grandeur, clothed in flowers of a thousand varieties, and birds sing to the music of rippling mountain streams.

"Lung-chiian-ssu" (Dragon Fountain Temple) Chienshan.

In summer, green foliage, wet with the morning dew, fills the whole scene, and torrents and cataracts rush down the ravines, foaming and breaking into the wildest spray. In autumn, mountains and valleys are clothed with one carpet

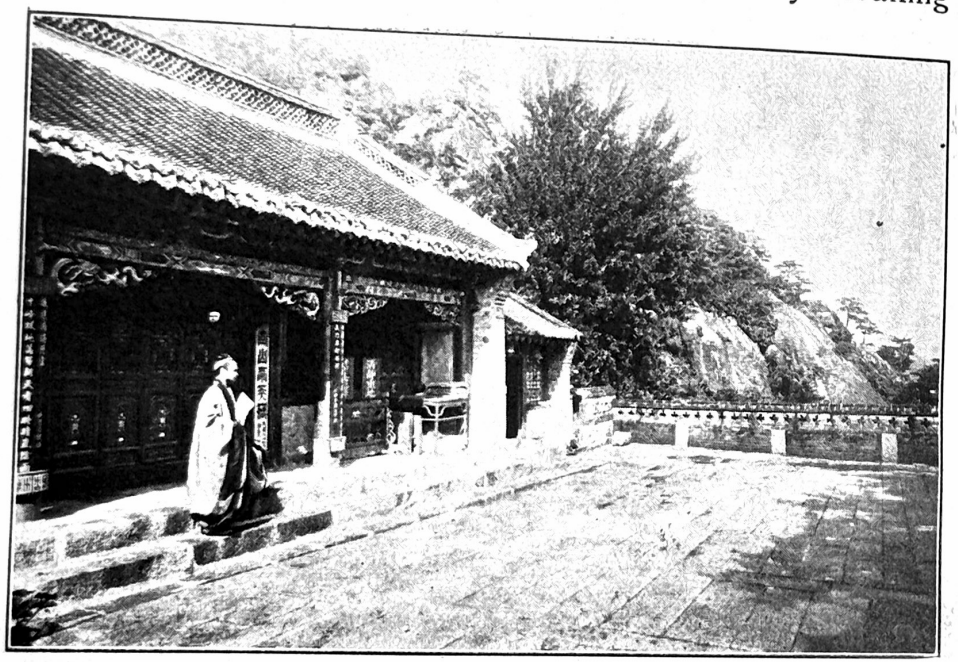
of gold and crimson in bewitching folds, while in winter one may imagine oneself standing before stupendous monuments of white marble in celestial halls of crystal within a fairyland of innocence and purity. The numerous temples belong to the two orders of Buddhism and Taoism. The Buddhist temples are of the Zen sec and mostly date



Huge Rocks at Chienshan.

from the time of the Sung Dynasty, having been built between 1004 and 1007; whilst the Taoist temples, some 20 in number, were built by the emperors of the late dynasty between 1736 and 1795. Taoism is attributed to the Chinese philosopher Laotze, who was born about 604 B.C., about half-a-century prior to Confucius. Of the Buddhist temples, Lungchiianssu, or the "Dragon

Fountain Temple", is the largest, but for archaic beauty Taanssu ("Temple of Great Peace") and Chunghuissu ("Temple of the Intermediate Junction") excel all the rest. Among the Taoist temples, Wuliang, or the "Temple of Munificence", is the grandest from the architectural and scenic points of view, fairly rivalling



"Wuliang Kan" (Temple of Munificence) Chienshan.

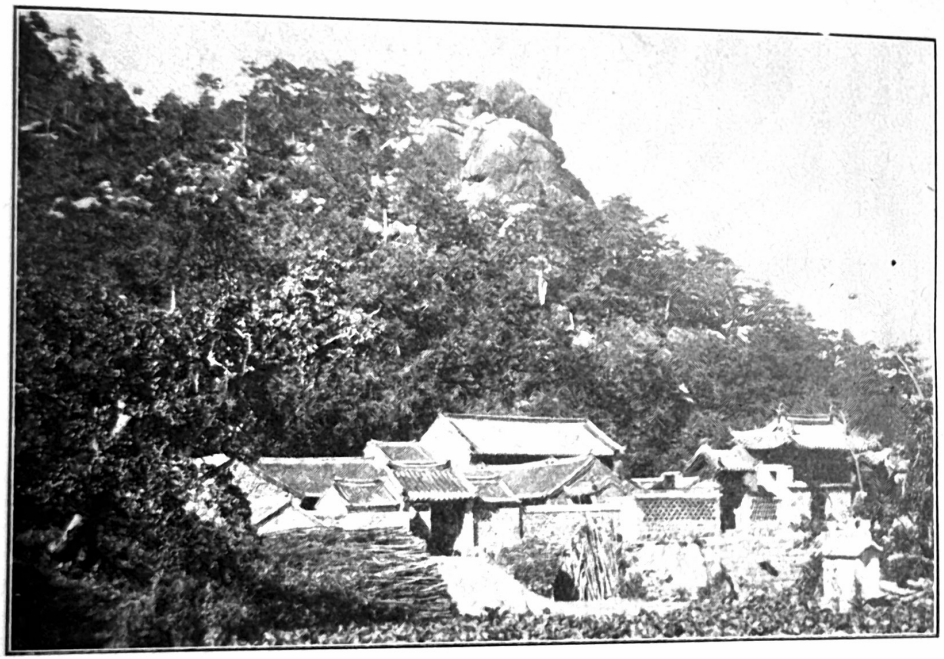
the famous Buddhist temple, Lungchiianssu, mentioned above. The priests are willing to help visitors and seem to be glad to be of service to them. The climbing season extends from May to October, but the best time to make the ascent is from September 20th to October 20th, when fine weather usually prevails. There are two routes from the railway, one from Chienshan station and the other

from Tangkangtzu station, of which the latter is the more popular, though it is two miles longer. Guides and conveyances are necessary, and these can be obtained upon application (which could be made two or three days before being required) to either of the station masters of the two stations above-named, or through the Manager of

Taoist Temple amidst beautiful scenery at Chienshan.

the Seirinkan Hotel at the Tangkangtzu Hot Springs. The only wheeled conveyance obtainable is the ordinary heavy, springless, low-sided, and open Chinese country cart, which any number of cushions cannot make comfortable over the rough roads. Foreigners, ladies especially, are therefore advised to hire a sedan chair at the Seirinkan Hotel, or, if they can ride, to apply for the hire

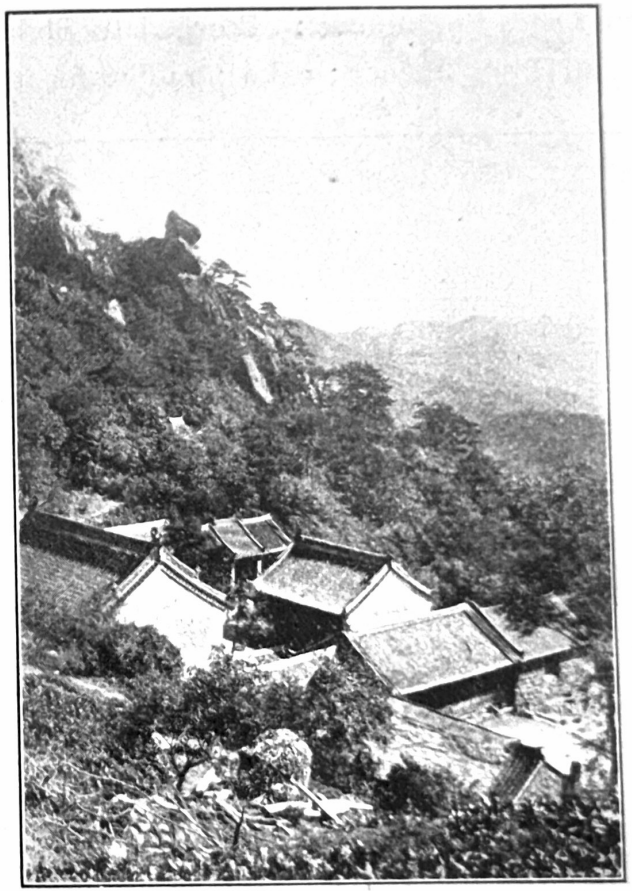
of donkeys. The grandest and best sights of Chienshan can be seen in one day, but two days are required to cover most of the points of real interest. Those who intend to stop overnight among the hills can find accommodation at any of the temples, but they must carry their own bedding and provisions. The following are the best one-day and two-days programmes for sight-seeing :—



Temple of Chung-hui, Chienshan.

Two Days Programme : Start from Tangkangtzu or Chienshan ; proceed to Shihchiaotzu, a village at the foot of the hills ; ascend the hills, cross a couple of peaks, and reach the Taoist temples of Nanchiianan (right) and Fuankuan (left) ; continue to the famous Buddhist Dragon Fountain Temple, and from thence to Tsuyiiehssu (Budd-

hist) and the magnificent Wuliang (Taoist), and here spend the night, having sent on the coolies with the bedding and provisions in advance. Next morning descend the

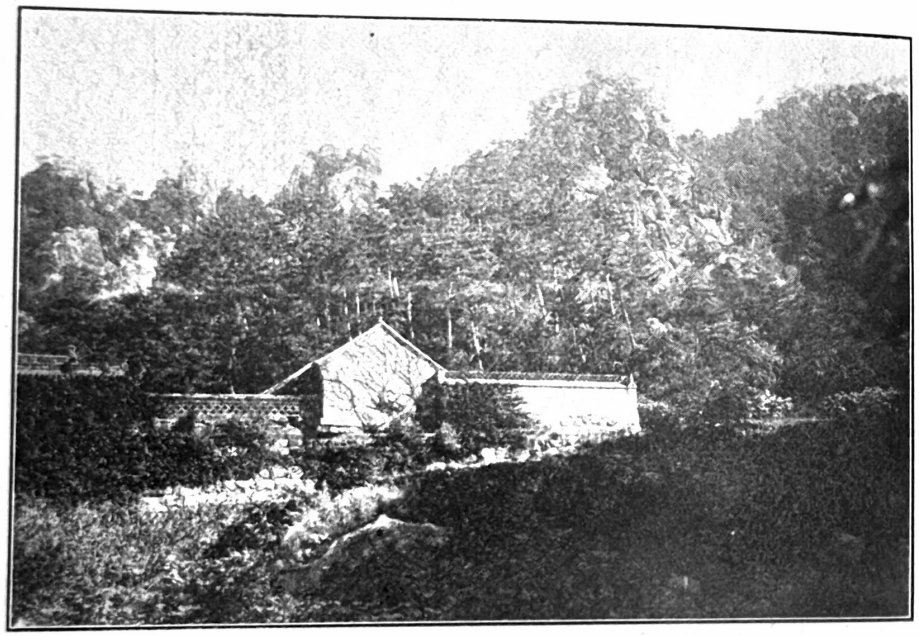


Temple of "Ta-an," Chienshan.

Chunghuissu valley and climb the steep path to Lohantung Cave ; turn round to the back of Taanssu temple and proceed across the middle of the slope of Tungmingtien to

Shengchingkung (Taoist temple) and Hsianyenssu (Buddhist); and from the last-named temple retrace the way to the starting-point. The whole journey covers a distance of 25 miles.

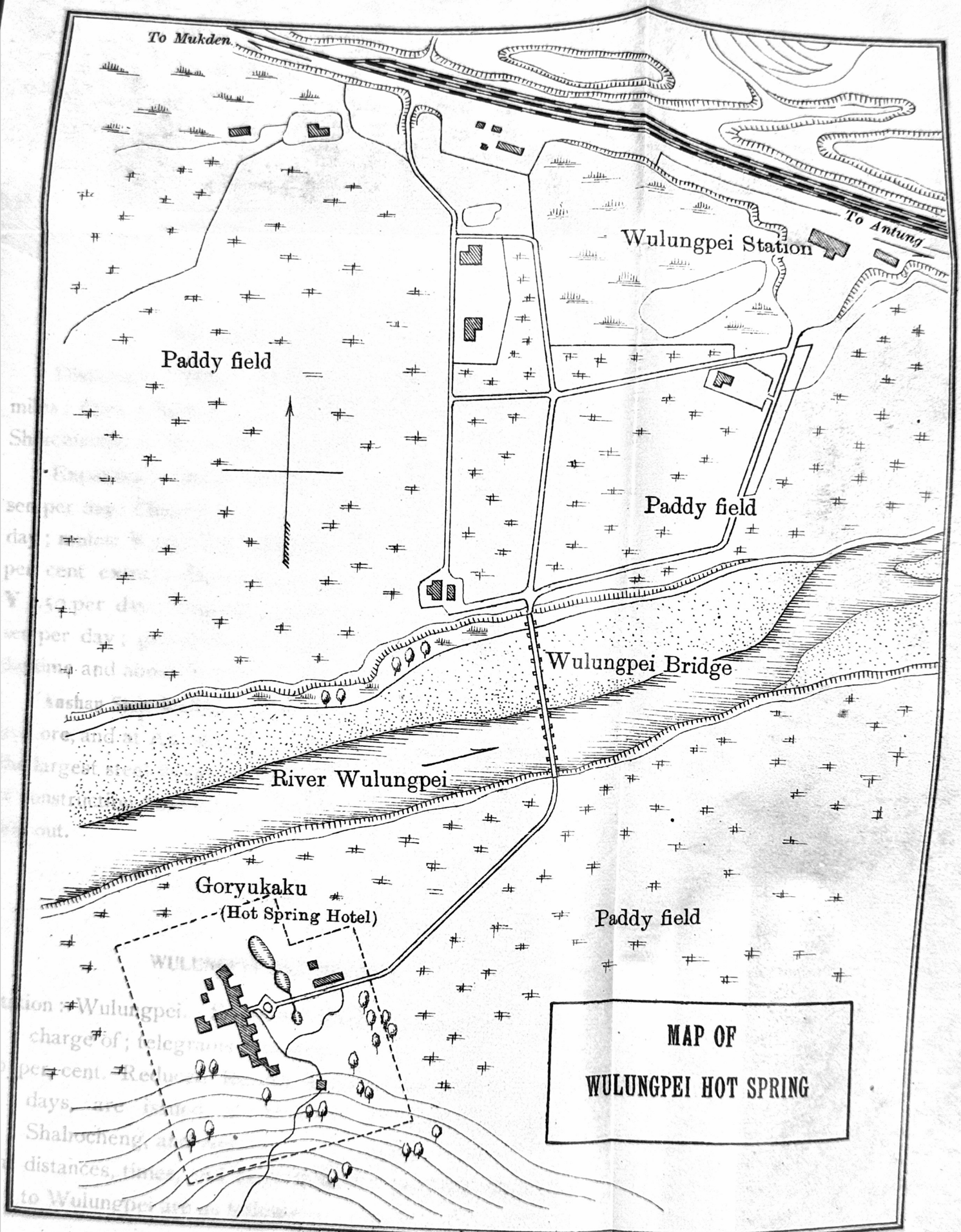
One Day's Programme: Proceed to Shihchiaotzu as above, and from thence make straight for the Dragon

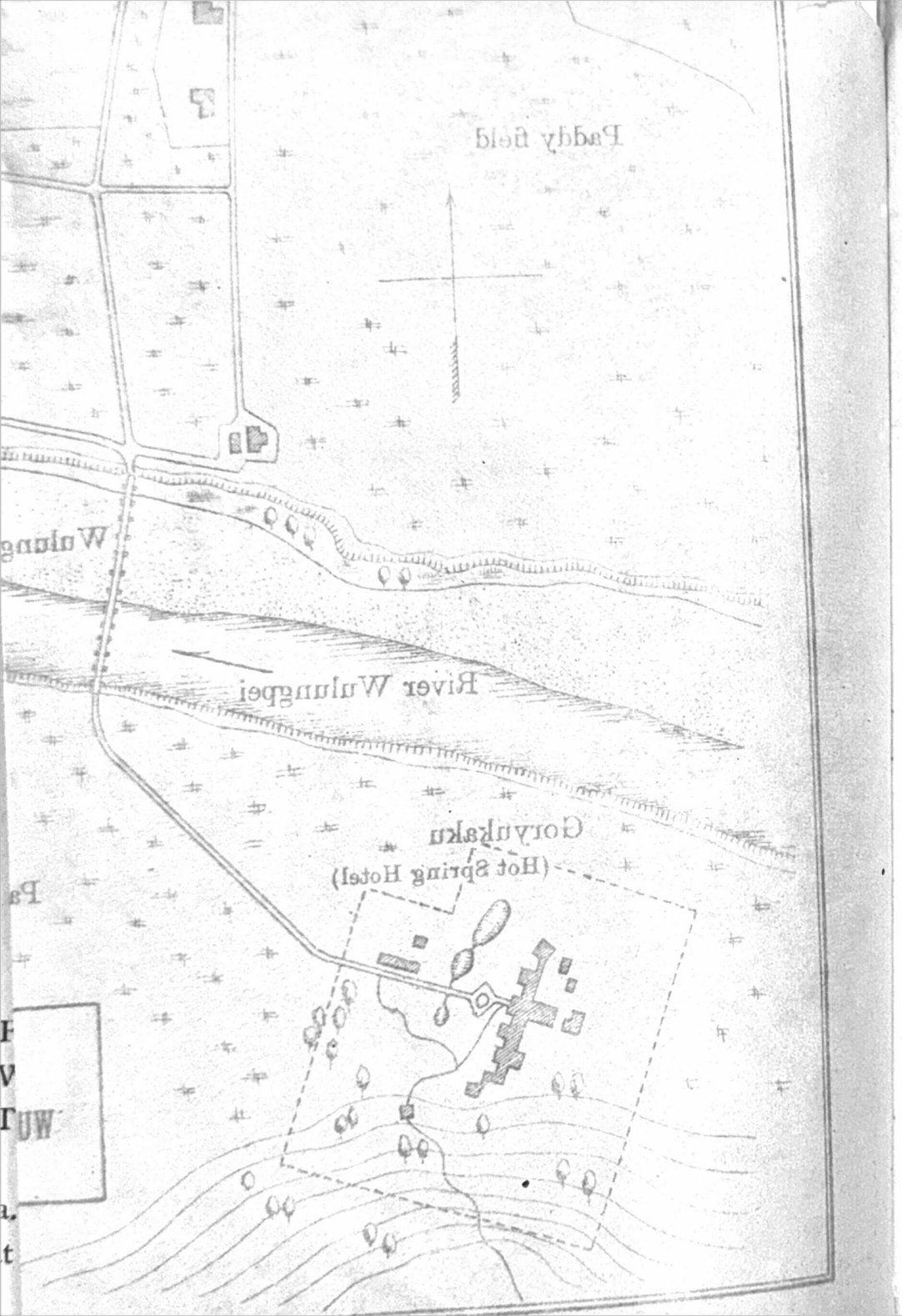


Temple of "Hsiang-yen", Chienshan.

Fountain Temple by crossing a few passes, next visit Wuliang Temple, and then commence the return journey. The total distance is about 18 miles.

One Day's Itinerary: Depart from Tangkangtzu at 5 a.m. (or from Chienshan at 6 a.m.); arrive at Shihchiaotzu at 9 a.m., Lungchiiantzu at 10 a.m., and Wuliangkuan at


To Mukden
To Antung
Wulungpei Station
Paddy field
Paddy field
Wulungpei Bridge
River Wulungpei
Goryukaku
(Hot Spring Hotel)
Paddy field
MAP OF
WULUNGPEI HOT SPRING



Distances: From Tangkangtzu to Shihchiaotzu, 8 miles; from Chienshan to Shihchiaotzu, 6 miles; from Shihchiaotzu to Mt. Chienshan and back, 4 miles.

Expenses; Sedan chair, ¥ 3 per day; coolies, 50 sen per day; Chinese cart (drawn by three mules), ¥ 2 per day; mules: ¥ 1.50 per head per day (in harvest time 50 per cent extra); Japanese guide from Seirinkan Hotel, ¥ 1.50 per day; Chinese guide hired at Shihchiaotzu, 50 sen per day; gratuities at temple, 50 sen for rest during daytime and about ¥ 1 for stopping overnight.

Anshan Steel Works.—The Chienshan region abounds in iron ore, and at Anshan, about one mile from Tangkangtzu, the largest steel works in the Far East are now in course of construction, and a new town for the workers is being laid out.

WULUNGPEI HOT SPRINGS.

Station: Wulungpei. Stop-over allowed; baggage taken charge of; telegrams accepted.

30 per cent. Reduced Return Tickets, available for 14 days, are issued at Mukden, Fushun, Penhsihu, Shahocheng, and Antung.

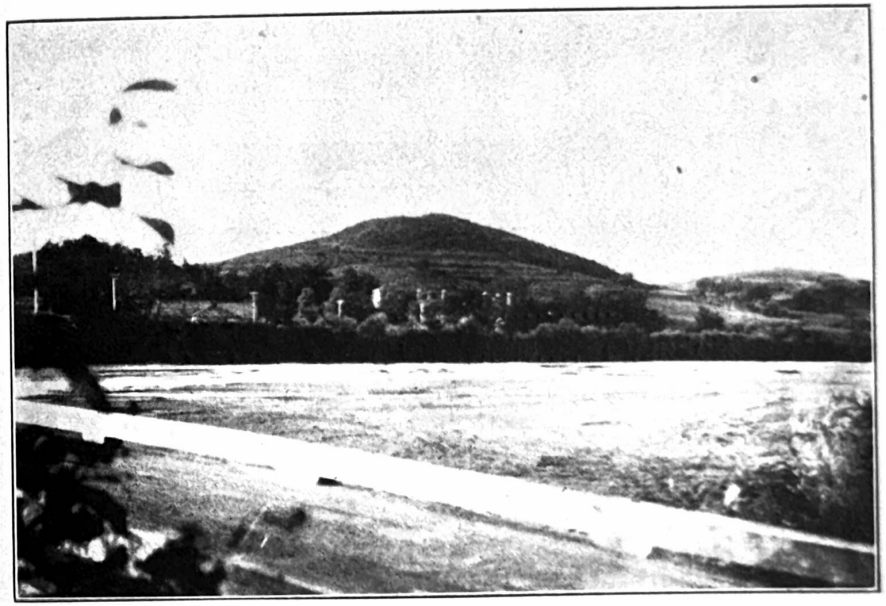
The distances, times, and fares from the principal stations to Wulungpei are as follow;—

	Miles.	Hours.	1st cl. fares.	2nd cl. fares.
Antung	15	0.40	¥ 1.05	¥ 0.75
Fushun	172	8.23	¥ 12.06	¥ 8.45
Mukden.....	155	7.15	¥ 10.87	¥ 7.62

Wulungpei Station.

The Wulungpei Hot Springs, unlike the other hot springs in South Manchuria, date only from recent times, having been discovered by the Japanese Army during the Russo-Japanese War. They are situated on the upper course of the River Shaho, on the Mukden-Antung Line of the South Manchuria Railway, and 15 miles from the frontier of Manchuria and Chosen (Korea). Nature has placed this modern resort in a marvellously beautiful spot

in a huge ampitheatre with park-like lands stretching away on all sides to the surrounding hills, which keep it warm in winter and cool in summer. Of a restful and refreshing green in summer, the scenery is exquisite in the fall when the autumn tints are ablaze over hills and meadows and the fire-flies dance in the evening calm.



Wulungpei Hot Spring seen at a distance from River Hamatang.

ANALYSIS OF THE WATER

(Made and Certified by the Central Laboratory of the South Manchuria Railway)

Flow of Water .....130 koku per day of 24 hours
Temperature.....57 Centigrade
Appearance .....Transparent

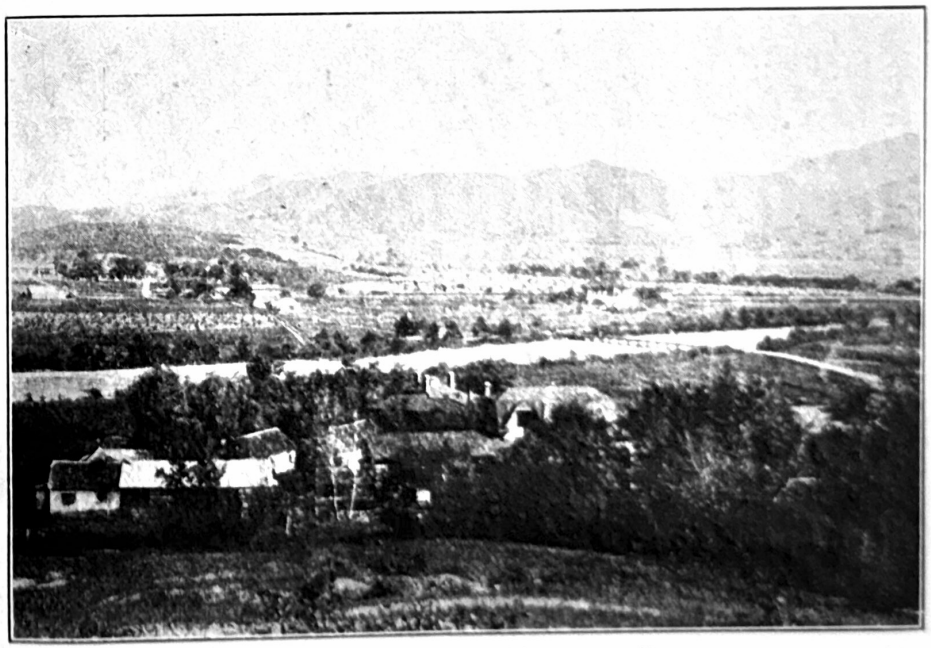
Smell.....Peculiar
Reaction .....Slightly Alkaline
Specific Gravity .....1.0018 at 15° C.
Total Quantity of Solids 0.3013
Kations—
Kalium 0.0128
Sodium 0.0576
Calcium 0.0021
Magnecium .....Trace
Iron 0.0036
Alminium.....0.0015
Ammonia .....—
Anions—
Chlor 0.0283
Sulphate 0.0344
Silicic 0.0921
Carbon .....Trace
Phosphorus .....Trace
Nitric Acid .....Trace
Sulphuretted Hydrogen .....—
Also a small quantity of Mcthane
Radium Amanation 1.2 Mache's Units.

Medical Value : Same as Hsiungyaocheng.

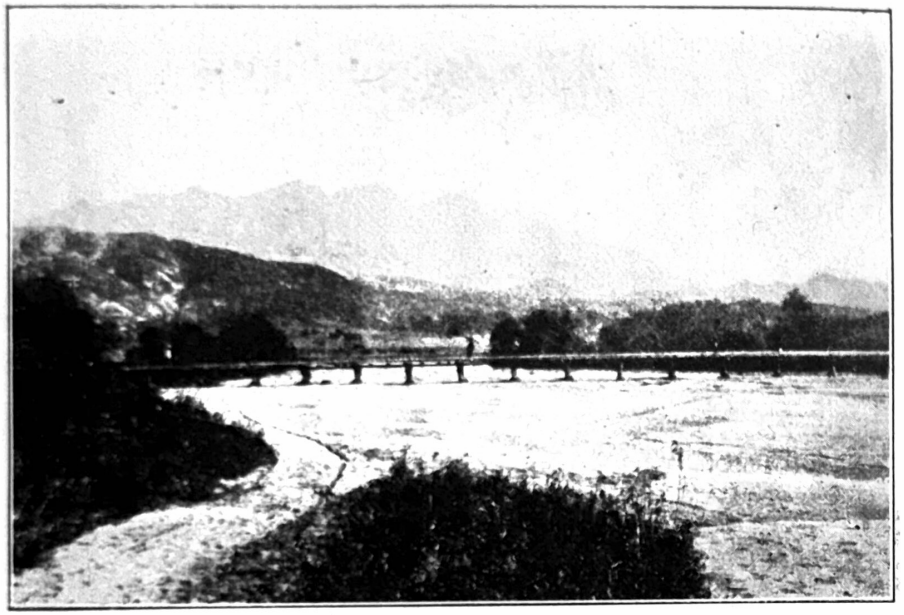
GORYUKAKU HOTEL

The Goryukaku Hotel is situated a few minutes' walk from the railway station. It is a picturesque and comfort-

Main Building Wulungpei Hot Spring Hotel.

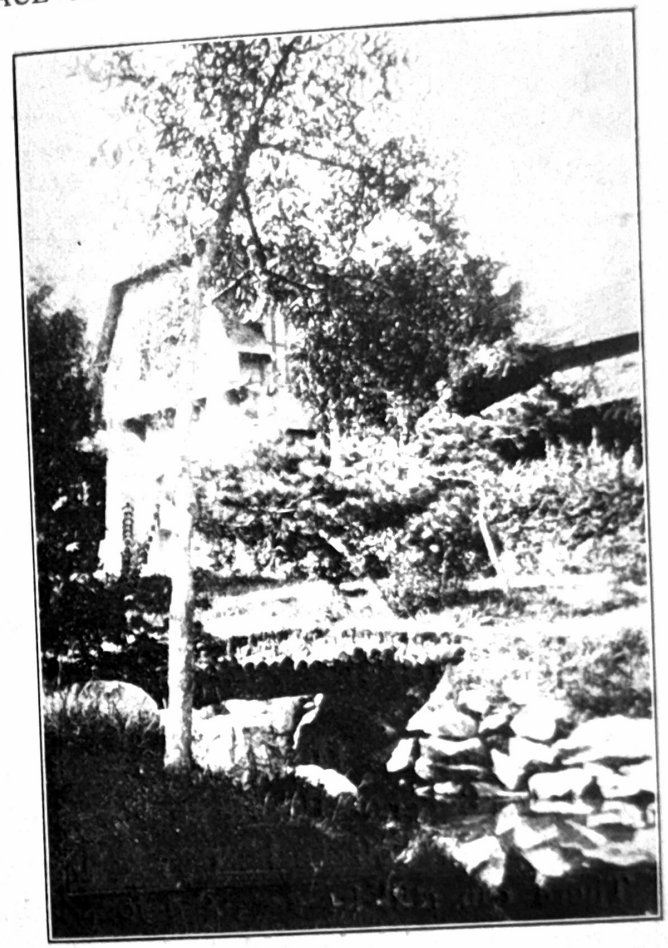


Wulungpei Hot Spring and its surroundings.



Mt. Wulung and Wulungpei Bridge.

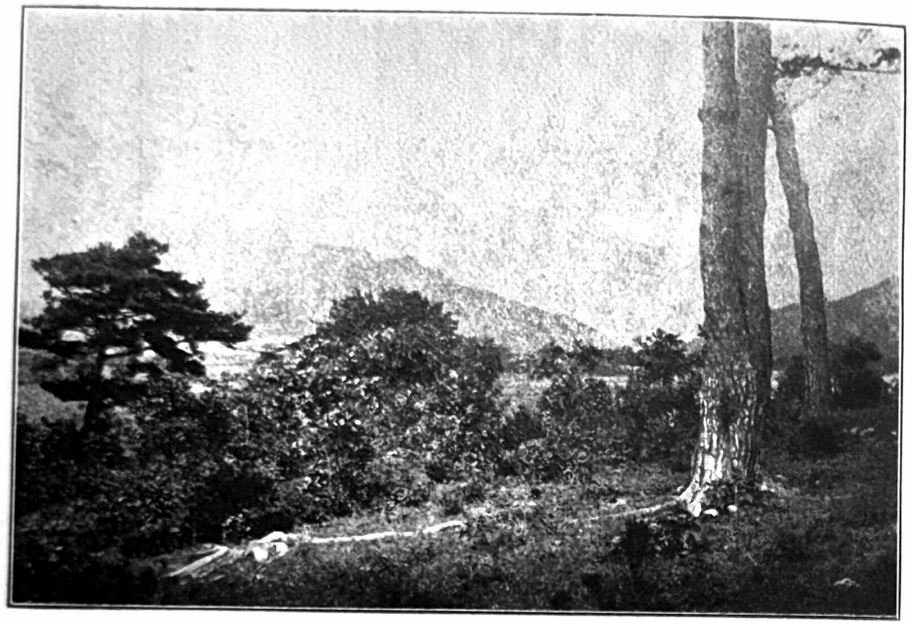
able building, European in outward appearance and Japanese in interior construction and furnishings. So far, nor foreign style accommodation has been introduced, and only plain foreign food is served. The private baths are all that can be desired. There are many charming walks around, and convalesvents will find this hotel a perfect health retreat, replete with rest and refreshment for both body and mind. The charges for food and room vary from ¥ 3 to ¥ 8.50 per day. As at the other hot spring resorts in Manchuria, foreigners should bring their own cook and provisions.



Garden View, Wulungpei Hot Spring.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

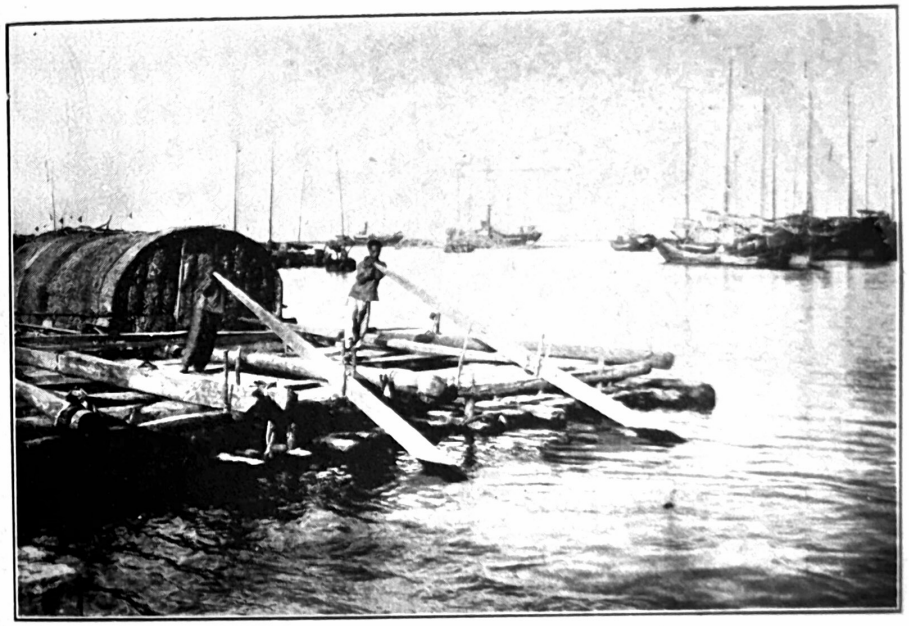
Fenghuangshan.—This is the Chinese name of the mountainous range, resembling a cockscomb in appearance, which shelters Wulungpei from the north. Fenghuang is the Chinese name of the fabled bird known as the



Precipitous crown of Mt. Phoenix, near Fenghuangcheng.

phœnix, and therefore as Mount Phœnix it is popularly known amongst foreigners. Fenghuangshan has occupied an important place in Chinese history, both ancient and modern. There can still be seen the foundation stones of an old fortress which is said to have been one of the nine frontier fortresses of the Ching period. At any rate, it commanded the gateway in the Long Embankment, sometimes called by a misnomer the Long Palisade, which was a continuation of the Great Wall from Shanhaikuan through Changchun down to Antung, built in the Ming period (1368–1644) as a protection against Mongolia and Korea. It is also said that the Emperor Taitsung stationed 100,000 troops here in his Korean

expedition referred to in the Tangkangtzu Hot Spring notes. In both Japane's wars with China and Russia, this was the base of operations for the First Japanese Army. The mountains are worth climbing for the sake of the glorious view which can be obtained from the summit and also for the very ancient temples and picturesque rock



Rafts on the River Yalu.

formations on its slopes. It is advisable, however, to obtain mules and a guide through the Fenghuangcheng station master, whose office is situated but three miles from the foot of the range.

Kaolipienmen.—This is the frontier gate in the Long Embankment mentioned above, and can be reached in 30 minutes by rail from the hot springs.

Antung.—Antung is the rising border town on the Manchuria side of the River Yalu. It is a very modern town and possesses few features of interest except the Yalu river and the fine swing bridge connecting Manchuria and Korea.